# THE PITTSBURGH WEEKLY GAZETTE.

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## POETICAL.

### A RUMSELLER'S LOGIC, ON LOCAL OPTION.

BY HORACE B. DURANT.

The times are very stirring now,
And one can laugh full hearty,
To see how some are frightened by
This Local Option party;
For it has seized the reins of State,
And gone from talk to voting;
And politicians look surprised,
Who thought it only doting.

We chanced to meet a liquor man—
Ah, they are puzzled sorely;
For if we conquer at the polls,
'Twill suit their taste but poorly;
So from behind his half-closed blind,
His business snug concealing,
He left his bar, to talk awhile—
These troubled thoughts revealing:

"What right has Local Option, sir,
To ask for legislation,
To stop our stills and gay saloons,
And trouble all the nation?
If men will drink, can we not sell?—
Our trade is legal, surely;
Besides, we have our license, sir,
That settles all, securely.

"This is a land of freedom, sir—
For everything quite handy;
And surely, no one has the right,
To vote down beer and brandy;
But yet, this Local Option, sir—
No terms or quarters giving,
Forbids the liquor dealer, sir,
To make his honest living!

"Whose business is it, if some spend
Their time and pay in drinking?
Are they not free to exercise
Their rights of acting, thinking?
What if their wives and children starve,
Because we win their money;
Are we to blame for doing this?
'Tis surely very funny.

"If men make beggars of themselves,
And fill their hours with sadness;
If liquor makes them criminals,
Or smites their brain with madness;
If such with pistol, rope, or knife,
Bring life to tragic ending,
Why should all this be charged, we say,
Unto our legal vending?

"And if it should, and their last cent,
Is safe within our coffers,
I'm sure, for such, the alms house, then
Sufficient shelter offers;
Or else, the iron-grated cell,
Shall grimly close their vision;
Thus license gives us right to treat
Such cases with derision.

"This Local Option ne'er can win,
For we have got the power;
One barrel of whiskey will outweigh
A hundred barrels of flour;
And if the lab'ring mass dare vote,
To better his condition,
Our secret league, has sworn to turn
Him out of his position.

"Hard times to us are no concern,
For men must have their liquor;
And as their woes come faster on,
Our gains come all the quicker.
We lower wages, raise the rents,
We make all others poorer;
And while they pay our charities,
Our riches grow the surer.

"The law makes us respectable,
And wins us hosts of drinkers—
Mechanics, lab'rers, merchants and
Our orators and thinkers;
Now, grant, that drink destroys all these—
Your husbands, fathers, brothers—
The fault at last, is all their own—
We're business men like others.

"This Local Option is unjust—
There is no use in trying;
Why should we loose our capital,
Though men are ruined, dying?
What justice would it be, to vote
Our license from us thereby,
And leave us with an idle trade,
To save the land from sorrow?

"This is the land of freedom, sir,—
The land of our adoption:
And liquor men are full resolved,
To have no Local Option;
And if the working men dare vote,
To better his condition,
Our league has sworn to take from him,
Both wages and position."

## THE IRON TRADE.

**The Figures for 1872—An Interesting Detail of the Production and Consumption—The Rolling Mills Erected—The Yield in the Different States.**

The Philadelphia *Ledger* says during the year 1872 the total

CONSUMPTION OF IRON

in this country was 4,054,618 tons, of which 1,254,618 tons were imported, and the balance was produced in the United States—2,400,000 tons of it being pig iron and 400,000 tons scrap iron. The aggregate pig iron production of all the furnaces of the country, as stated at 2,388,250 tons, of which 478,500 tons were charcoal iron, 1,197,010 tons anthracite iron, and the remainder, 712,580 tons, were made with raw bituminous coal and coke. These interesting figures are collated from the last report of the American Pig Iron Association, which also gives an estimate of the annual requirements of the country in various classes of iron. The lion's share is claimed by the railroads, there being 2,478,500 tons of railroad iron annually consumed. Miscellaneous castings require 600,000 tons; stoves, 250,000 tons; rails and fastenings, 1,000,000 tons and bolts, 250,000 tons; architectural purposes, 150,000 tons; agricultural implements, 133,000 tons; gas and water pipe, 100,000 tons; shipbuilding, 40,000 tons, and sewing machines, 20,000. Few people will imagine that twenty thousand tons of iron are annually wrought into sewing machines, or that 33,000 tons are made into mowing and reaping machines. These various industries consume altogether 4,311,500 tons of iron, so that the supply is manifestly short.

THE PRODUCTION.

To meet the increasing demands of the market, the American producers last year built or put in operation a million tons of furnaces, and they also project the construction of 39 new furnaces this year, the estimated increase in the supply of pig iron by these new furnaces being 327,000 tons. To work up the raw material, fifty new rolling mills are to be erected, and the puddling capacity of those in existence has been increased thirty per cent. Pennsylvania, as usual, stands at the head of this industry, her share of the new structures being seventeen mills and twenty rolling mills. Ohio is the State approaching as the nearest, her shade of the increase being thirty furnaces and twenty rolling mills. The others, chiefly small establishments, are scattered among New York, New Jersey, Southern States, Michigan, Wisconsin, Missouri, Indiana, and Tennessee.

THE YIELD IN THE STATES.

Thus far the figures are accurate, but in classifying the iron production among the various States, it is difficult to apportion to each its proper amount. The total yield of the iron ore of the United States in 1872 is stated at 6,421,-836 tons, but of that product in the Lake Superior region over a million tons were shipped eastward for reduction, the furnaces in Ohio and Western Pennsylvania getting the most of it. The greater part of the pig iron production was, as usual, in Pennsylvania 702,819 tons, Ohio coming next with 230,636 tons, and New York next with 159,164 tons. In Missouri there were 126,713 tons manufactured, Wisconsin 67,000 tons, New Jersey 63,413 tons, Michigan 63,195 tons, Maryland 41,500 tons, and Georgia, Alabama and Tennessee 26,000 tons. These figures, however, are stated to be only partial, on account of the great difficulty of getting returns from all the furnaces.

STEEL MANUFACTURE

Auxiliary to the iron interest is the manufacture of Bessemer steel, which is growing into great importance, there being no less than fourteen new Bessemer works building and projected, the most of them in this State. There were 125,361 tons of Bessemer steel made during the year, of which 90,000 tons were steel rails. It is the rapid extension of the railroad system of the United States that causes the great demand upon the iron market of the country. The average increase is seven thousand miles of new railway a year, and this requires 700,000 tons of bars, or 1,050,000 tons of pig iron, whilst the amount required for repairs is 1,225,000 tons a year. This is exclusive of the railway demand for machinery, engines, cars, &c., and it is further stated that the consumption of iron by the railroads of the country for all purposes exceeds the entire production of all the American works. The iron industry of this country seems now to be based on a solid foundation, and its prosperity is to a large extent the prosperity of Pennsylvania, while the advantages of it go towards making up the prosperity of the whole country.

### Fattening Women for the Matrimonial Market.

Throughout the interior of Africa, and indeed in some parts of Asia, a woman is prized for fatness. Beauty is associated with excessive obesity; and such being the public sentiment, mothers seasonably commence a system of diet-tic treatment that makes their daughters irresistible. Colonel Keating's travels give an account of the process of fattening a young woman for a Tunis market. As soon as betrothed, she is cooped up in a small room, with shackles on her ankles. If her proprietor has lost a wife by death or divorce, their anklets are set forward for the new matrimonial candidate. When she has attained a desirable size, indicated by filling the pattern rings, she is carried in triumph to her new home. The preparation of food that actually produces that coveted dimension—a mountain of fatness—is called drough, made of seeds of vegetable peculiar to the country. Some positively die from excessive fatness in an effort to surpass in that to-witching accomplishment rival candidates for matrimonial positions. These latter mortals are not the poor girls. They are the higher orders in society, and therefore are ambitious, like fashionables in some civilized States of securing an elevated position with a rich husband. Bruce, the traveler, saw a great queen in Africa, a term of a woman the envy of her sex and wife-hunters, who weighed over four hundred.

THE new well at Greece City, owned by Cameron & Orr, is still producing in the neighborhood of two hundred barrels. Another new strike was reported yesterday, but its production has not been ascertained. The well on the McClelland farm still continues to yield large quantities of oil. The Morrison well No. 2, it is said, has increased from 50 to 55 or 60 barrels per day. The Gordon well is said to fill up with mud or sand, in consequence of which it has not been yielding more than 25 or 30 barrels daily. Collins Brothers struck the sand in a new well located near the old Morrison well, on Friday of last week, since which time large quantities of oil have flowed therefrom at regular intervals. The indications are that it will prove a good well.

## HARRISBURG.

### The Congressional Apportionment and Its Additions.

### THE SCREEN BILL IN THE SENATE.

### General Harry White and Col. McClure Carving Each Other.

### The Grand Corruption and Bribery Scheme of the Session.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

HARRISBURG, March 14, 1873.

**The Apportionment Bill.**

The special order in the House this morning was the bill reported by Mr. McCormick some days ago, dividing the State into Twenty-seven Congressional districts. As it differs in some respects from the statement sent a few days ago as the probable result of the committee's deliberations, the bill as reported, and as it passed the House to-day is annexed:

First District—The First, Second, Seventh, and Twenty-sixth wards, Philadelphia.

Second District—The Eighth, Ninth, Tenth, Thirteenth, Fourteenth, and Twentieth wards, and that portion of the Seventeenth ward lying west of Second street.

Third District—The Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Eleventh, Twelfth, and Sixteenth wards.

Fourth District—The Fifteenth, Twenty-first, Twenty-fourth, Twenty-seventh, Twenty-eighth, and Twenty-ninth wards.

Fifth District—The Eighteenth, Nineteenth, Twenty second, Twenty-third, and Twenty-fifth wards, and all that portion of the Seventeenth ward lying east of Second street.

Sixth District—Chester and Delaware.

Seventh District—Lancaster.

Eighth District—Berks.

Ninth District—Montgomery and that portion of Bucks not included in the Tenth district.

Tenth District—Northampton and Lehigh, and the townships of Durham, Milford, Springfield, Richland, Rockhill, Haycock, Nockamixon, and Tinicum, and the borough of Quakertown, in Bucks county.

Eleventh District—Pike, Monroe, Carbon, and Wayne, and the townships of Buck, Bear Creek, Blakely, Carbondale, Corrvington, Jefferson, Madison, Roaring Brook, Spring Brook, the boroughs of Blakely, Dunmore, Goldsborough, Gibsonburg, the city of Carbondale, and the Twelfth ward of Scranton.

Twelfth District—That part of Luzerne county not included in the Eleventh district.

Thirteenth District—Lebanon and Schuylkill.

Fourteenth District—Dauphin, Northumberland, Perry, and Juniata.

Fifteenth District—Bradford, Susquehanna, Sullivan, Columbia, and Wyoming.

Sixteenth District—Tioga, Potter, McKean, Cameron, Lycoming, and Montour.

Seventeenth District—Franklin, Fulton, Bedford and Somerset.

Eighteenth District—Snyder, Mifflin, Huntingdon, Blair and Columbia.

Nineteenth District—York, Cumberland and Adams.

Twentieth District—Union, Centre, Clinton, Clearfield, Elk and Cameron.

Twenty-first District—Westmoreland, Greene and Fayette.

Twenty-first District—City of Pittsburgh and townships of Chartiers, Union, Scott, Stone, Robinson, Upper and Lower St. Clair, Baldwin, Snowden, Mifflin and Jefferson and the boroughs of Mansfield, Chartiers and West Elizabeth, in the county of Allegheny.

Twenty-third District—All of Allegheny county not included in the Twenty second District.

Twenty-fourth District—Washington, Beaver, and Butler.

Twenty-fifth District—Clarion, Armstrong, Indiana, and Jefferson.

Twenty-sixth District—Lawrence, Mercer, and Crawford.

Twenty-seventh District—Erie, Warren, and Venango.

The third Philadelphia, the eighth, tenth, eleventh, twelfth, nineteenth, twentieth, and twenty-first districts are conceded to the Democrats, while the remainder, with the exception of two or three classed as doubtful, are regarded as reliably Republican. Some of the districts vary a good deal in population, ranging from 166,761 in the Berks district to 150,361 in the York, Adams and Cumberland; but they generally range between 150,000 and 155,000, the ratio being 153,000. The shape of a few of the districts as they appear on the map describe some remarkable angles and contortions. The twenty-fourth district, a thing of beauty and a joy forever, a sort of Democratic republic set up in the middle of the State, its extremities running somewhat to both ends. Here William A. Wallace can reign supreme, with no one to molest or make him afraid. The minority in the Legislature did not appear to be sufficiently impressed with the accommodating spirit of the Republicans in consolidating the Democratic strength in particular districts, and offered several objections to the bill. Mr. Latta, of Westmoreland, proposed a substitute charging all the districts after the sixth, so as to give the Democrats a chance of carrying twelve to twenty-seven districts. This was voted down by a party vote, one of the few strictly political divisions of the session. Other amendments shared the same fate, and the bill was finally passed by ayes 80, nays 28.

It now goes to the Senate, and eventually to a Committee of Conference by, whom, it is probable, the apportionment will be in reality made. No one thinks the House bill will go through without material amendment. The Allegheny county districts, however, will probably remain as they are; the county is fairly entitled to two members, and the division made in the House bill is approved by the members of our delegation as the best that could be made.

**Peter Herdic's New County.**

The new county scheme of the notorious legislative jobber and general speculator, Peter Herdic of Lycoming county, came up in the House yesterday, and indicated a degree of strength that attested how hard Peter and his lobbyists have been at work among members with their convincing arguments. The county proposed, it will be recollected, is called Minnequa (from Herdic's speculative watering place,) and is created by cutting a slice out of each of the counties of Tioga, Bradford, Sullivan, and Lycoming. One of the counties emasculated, "little Sullivan," has now a little over 400 square miles and 6,000 population, and is left with less than the constitutional minimum of area of new counties. The 31 members of the House and two Senators from the counties affected are bitter in their opposition to the scheme, and if its way is purchased through the Legislature—and this is the only means by which it can be passed it is quite time to encourage the Governor's veto. Constitutional and other reasons, so I would advise legislators to take no contingent fee on the subject, but demand cash down, else Peter will have the advantage at last. One member of the House, a warm friend of the bill, sought to conscience and pocket by accepting a consideration under the taking title of a "retainer." He's a lawyer and wanted to do the thing correctly. Amiable man. It is the common talk of the Capitol and the bills that votes for the bill are worth from three to five hundred dollars. The Chairman of the Committee on Counties, Prizer, of Chester county, is boldly and specifically charged with the corrupt propositions in connection with the bill, and the leading Republican paper of his own county has called on him to explain or resign. Aside from the attorneys in and out of the House in the employ of Herdic, the whole lobby seems to be under the management of that standing disgrace to the Legislature of Pennsylvania and the people of Philadelphia, Sam Josephs. He, in connection with Brockway, of Columbia, manage the parliamentary part of the business, and is standing sight to see the Minnequacks in the House follow their lead, and vote as Sam wags his finger or shakes his head. The business is legitimate enough for him of course.

The bill will come up again for final action on Wednesday next. Nothing will so emphatically and satisfactorily draw the line between the "roosters" and "pinchers" and honest legislators as the vote on this bill. It is accepted and spoken of now as a test vote between honesty and rascality. The yeas and nays have not yet been called on by any stage of the bill, so as to give a test vote, but it is rumored some of the Allegheny county members have been captured. If this is so, they will deserve no end of grace and mercy from their constituents, and that will be their final consignment to the tomb of political oblivion. If Sam Josephs can lead our members in such enterprise as this, the people could not do better than put manikins in their places. I may add that this project, thrust on the people of Tioga, Bradford, Sullivan, and Lycoming counties by legislators who never set foot inside their limits, has created a profound degree of excitement in those counties, and in fact throughout the central part of the State. It is undoubtedly the boldest piece of corrupt legislation attempted for years, and its main reliance is upon the votes of members who feel their legislative career is drawing to an end.

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The centennial appropriation of $500,000, payable in installments of $100,000 in 1873, $150,-000 in 1874, and $250,000 in 1875, passed the House last night by 58 ayes to 36 nays. The bill is as carefully guarded, I judge, as it was possible to make the measure, and it was only by submitting to such resolutions the Philadelphians secured the appropriation. An amendment in the following form offered by Mr. Orvis was adopted:

That, in order to provide a revenue to meet the appropriation hereinbefore made, it is further enacted that on and after the 1st day of April, 1873, and until the close of the year 1876, *all city passenger railway companies* now or hereafter incorporated by the laws of this Commonwealth shall make quarterly returns to the Auditor General of the gross earnings for each previous three months, verified by the oath or affirmation of the President and Treasurer of said company, and upon making such report pay into the State Treasury, in addition to the taxes now imposed by law on said companies for State and municipal purposes, four per cent. on all such gross earnings in excess of three thousand dollars for the preceding quarter. Provided, however, that if the Legislature shall at any time by statute reduce the price of single fares on such railways below six cents, then the tax on gross earnings of such companies shall cease and determine, but that no such railway shall be relieved from such tax by any voluntary reduction of fare.

**Another Bridge Across the Allegheny.**

A charter has passed the Legislature for the construction of another bridge across the Allegheny river between Pittsburgh and Allegheny City. The act provides that the bridge shall be located at any point between the Monongahela and the foot of Second street in Pittsburgh, and between School street and Allegheny avenue on the North Side. The distance across the river from Pittsburgh to connect with Allegheny at Allegheny avenue is about 2,500 feet—very nearly half a mile. From this side to School street the distance will probably not exceed 1,000 feet. The company have not decided upon the precise location of the proposed bridge, but the site will be selected as soon as the corporation can get into working order. The charter does not define the material of which the bridge is to be constructed nor the style of construction, further than that it shall be so constructed in width between piers as not to impede the navigation or passage down the river of rafts, and of such heights as well as width, as to permit tow boats with their tows made up to pass under it. It is further provided that the bridge shall be such as those prescribed by the United States law concerning bridges across the Ohio and its navigable tributaries. This is in effect that no bridge shall be constructed across such streams until after a site has been approved by Government engineers.

**Allegheny County Matters.**

The appropriation bill as it passed the House contains an appropriation to the Western University of Pennsylvania of $100,000, to enable that institution to enlarge its sphere of usefulness, by the addition of medical and legal departments. This appropriation was mainly secured by the energetic efforts of Henry M. Long, Esq., aided of course by the Senators and members from our own county. Whether it will pass the Senate admits of some doubt, as that body is very apt to cut down appropriations. However, there are appropriations of a somewhat analogous character, made for institutions in Philadelphia, and they all may go through together, razeed possibly in amount. In connection with the enlargement of the University, it may be stated the bill has become a law looking to the removal of the Western Penitentiary, and Commissioners named to select a new site. The present site of the Penitentiary it is hoped to secure for the University, and it certainly would be a noble one.

## NEW YORK.

### Letter from Gov. Dix on Foster's Case.

### Why His Sentence Should not be Commuted.

NEW YORK, March 17, 1873.

**Letter From Gov. Dix on Foster's Case.**

Governor Dix has written a letter to Rev. Dr. Tyng, declining to interpose executive authority in the case of Foster, under sentence of death for the murder of Jeremy Putnam, and stating the circumstances and considerations on which his decision is founded. A large portion of the letter is devoted to a review of the facts of the murder and the efforts made to obtain from higher courts, including that of the last resort, a reversal of the decision of the lower court. The Governor says the evidence demonstrates the murder to have been premeditated, that the weapon used was a murderous one, a fact which Foster, having been a street car conductor, well knew, when he deliberately chose it as a means of accomplishing his purpose. The question presented to me, says the Governor, is whether I shall interpose the executive authority of the State and commute the punishment which the law awards to murder, for imprisonment for life. In support of the application it is urged that the verdict was accompanied with a recommendation to mercy, and that by the eighth section of the Revised Statutes I am directed to commute the punishment of death in the first degree if they had not been assured by one of their associates, who professed to have knowledge of the law, that the verdict, coupled with the recommendation to mercy, would commutation of the sentence, the Governor states has been a source of great anxiety to him in coming to a right decision, but adds that the precedent of admitting, after conviction, the declarations made in the jury room, for the purpose of annulling the verdict rendered, as true under the solemnity of an oath, would be perilous in any condition of society, and in the present defective state of the public mind would be fraught with infinite danger to public order. With a firm conviction that there was no error in the ruling of the Judge at the trial, and that the evidence fully warranted the jury in rendering a verdict of guilty of murder in the first degree, there is nothing in the case which can justly commend it to exercise clemency, and he cannot interpose the executive punishment. If he should disregard the evidence and judgment of the courts, the inevitable effect would be to impair the force of judicial decisions and break down the barriers which law has set up for the protection of human life so far as depends on me, as they are; the county is fairly entitled to two members, and the division made in the House bill is approved by the members of our delegation as the best that could be made.

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## THE CAPITAL.

### Correspondence on Senator Boutwell's Resignation.

### SIGNAL SERVICE DIVISIONS.

### Nominations Confirmed by the Senate.

### The Argentine National Observatory.

### HORTICULTURE AT THE CENTENNIAL.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

WASHINGTON, March 17, 1873.

**Correspondence on Boutwell's Resignation.**

The following is the correspondence on the occasion of Boutwell's resignation:

*Washington, March 17, 1873.*—Sir: Having been elected to the Senate of the United States by the Legislature of Massachusetts, I tender my resignation as Secretary of the Treasury. In severing my official relations with you, it is a great satisfaction to me that on all occasions you have given me full confidence and support in the discharge of my public duties. In these four years my earlier acquaintance with you has ripened into earnest personal friendship, which I am confident will remain unbroken.

I am, yours very truly,

[Signed] GEORGE S. BOUTWELL.

*Executive Mansion, Washington, D. C., March 17, 1873.*—Hon. George S. Boutwell—Dear Sir: In accepting your resignation of the office of Secretary of the Treasury, an office which you have filled for four years with such satisfaction to the country, allow me to express the regret I feel at severing the official relations which have been at all times so agreeable to me, and as I am assured by your letter of resignation to you also. Your administration of the important trust confided to you four years since has been so admirably conducted as to give the greatest satisfaction to me, because, as I read public judgement and opinion, it has given satisfaction to the country. The policy pursued in the office of Secretary of the Treasury by your successor, I hope may be as successful as yours has been, and that no departure from it will be made except such as experience and change of circumstances may make necessary. Among your new official associates, I trust you will find some warm friends and co-workers that you leave in the executive branch of the Government, and in taking with you my most sincere well-wishes for your success as a legislator and as a citizen, and assurances of my desire to continue the warm personal relations that have existed between us during the whole of our official connection.

Very truly yours, U. S. GRANT.

**Nominations.**

The President sent the following nominations to the Senate to-day. George W. French, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Dakota; David Noggle, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Idaho; J. P. Kiddar, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of Dakota; W. W. Brookings, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of Idaho; H. S. Johnson, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of New Mexico; John W. Kingman, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of Washington Territory. The new Solicitor-General, Postmaster-General, Assistant Attorney-General, Solicitor of the Treasury, Assistant Secretary of the Interior, Commissioner of Agriculture, Assistant Attorney General of the United States; R. C. Shannon, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Dakota; James G. Palen, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of New Mexico; G. C. French, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Montana; A. Armstrong, Marshal for Minnesota; Cole Basford, Secretary of Arizona Territory; Frank Hall, secretary of Colorado Territory; Wm. Fitzpatrick, Marshal for Montana; Wm. Fitzpatrick, Register of the Land Office at Topeka, Kansas; A. J. Simmons, Indian Agent for the Milk River Agency, Montana; Charles Dillingham, Naval Officer at New Orleans; Thomas D. Lamb, District Attorney of Utah; S. Boreman, Associate Justice for Utah; George Weller, District Attorney for Northern Ohio; William Bateman, Attorney for Southern Ohio, A. D. Richardson, Marshal for Kansas.

Postmasters—J. R. Jackson, Union City, Ind.; D. W. Voltes, New Albany, Ind.; William A. Horrall, Washington, Ind.; William M. Winkler, Columbus, Ind.; Daniel N. Grover, Shelbyville, Illinois; G. A. Monson, Sandwich, Illinois; Edward S. Smith, Batavia, Illinois; Wm. H. Stilwell, Humboldt, Tenn.; Josiah Deloache, Memphis, Tenn.; Mrs. A. Corey, Sedalia, Mo.; Mrs. M. Hughes, Leavenworth; B. F. Hegler, Attica, Ind.; L. A. Burnett, Terre Haute, Ind.; A. M. Ellsworth, Lowell, Mich.; E. W. Morrill, Muskegon, Mich.; A. B. Turner, Saginaw, Mich.; Mrs. Asa Reynolds, Grand Haven, Mich., and James H. Morris, Attica, Iowa.

Surveyors of Customs—W. R. Holliday, Wheeling, W. Va.; W. M. Evans, Parkersburg, W. Va.; Dr. Wm. Hamilton, Pittsburgh; Philip Hornbeck, Evansville, Ind.; Thomas Steele, Pittsburgh, Pa.; George Fisher, Cairo, Ill.; W. T. Tiller, Alton, Ill.; and James P. Luse, Louisville, Ky.

**Nominations Confirmed.**

The Senate has confirmed all the Cabinet nominations sent in to-day, with the following: George H. Sharp Surveyor of Customs at New York; William H. H. Terrell, Pension Agent at Indianapolis, Ind; John A. Burbank, Governor of Dakota Territory; John W. Foster, of Indiana, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Mexico, vice Thomas H. Nelson, resigned; Henry Ling Dagan, of Kansas, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Chili; George J. Lamson, Marshal for Nevada; A. R. Habert, of Ohio, Indian Agent of the Sac and Fox of Iowa; Edward P. Smith, of New York, Commissioner of Indian Affairs; E. W. Barber, of Michigan, Third Assistant Postmaster General; George Willey, United States Attorney for the Northern District of Ohio, and Warner M. Bateman, Attorney for the Southern District of Ohio. Postmasters—Thomas L. James, New York, vice Patrick H. Jones, resigned, to take effect on April 1st; B. Van Voorhis Swark, Ohio; John J. Kane, Fort Wayne, Ind. Receiver of Public Money—James M. Wilkinson, Marquette, Mich.

**Wine Making in Mexico.**

The Department of Agriculture has received through the Department of State, the following communication from Wm. M. Pierson, Esq., United States Vice Consul at El Paso del Norte, describing the process of making wine in that consular district. Speaking of the time in which vine-yards mature, he says that at the expiration of three years there is a small yield of grapes, the fourth year a half crop is produced, the fifth year three fourths, and the sixth produces a full crop. The common wine yield is about 250 gallons, when the vine yard is healthy, to the acre. Speaking of the manufacture of wine, he says it is accomplished in the most primitive and simple manner. It is the pure juice of the grape without any doctoring or scientific manipulation. The manufacturer provides himself with a sufficient quantity of raw-hide sacks, formed by fastening the outer edge of a large green hide to a square frame made of round poles, the hide hanging down in sack form. The hide is then dried in the sun, when it acquires a tin-like solidity. A tramping pan perforated with holes, is then filled with grapes, and a stalwart Mexican, with brawny feet, performs the pressing in the shape of vigorous tramps of his feet. The wine when fresh is seventy-seven gallons, and remains days for hot fermentation, and it is then drawn off. It then remains sixty days, when it is drawn off in a cool state, and thirty days from this time it is ready for use.

**The Argentine National Observatory.**

Dr. B. Gould, the astronomer, left this country about three years ago with several assistants, agreed to the eight hour system, and that there will be no trouble this year with the men of that branch.

**Where the People's Money Goes to.**

The *Tribune* devotes a column and a half to-day, showing that Woodward's share of the "ring" plunder was divided with Joseph B Young, who was and still is clerk of the Board of Supervisors. The sum of $56,000 of the people's money is set down as thus disposed of.

**Why the Postmaster Resigned.**

Postmaster Jones, of this city, says that his resignation is not due to political causes, as he was in perfect accord with the President, but arose from a desire to be freed from the responsibility to which he is subjected by the defalcations among his subordinates.

**Mortgages Against Tweed Foreclosed.**

Five mortgages against the property of Wm. M. Tweed, since conveyed by him to Richard M. Tweed, on Broadway, amounting to $350,-000, are now in course of foreclosure by Cram on his own account and on account of the Cram estate.

**"Brick" Pomeroy and the Breach of Promise Suit.**

In the Sadie Wilkinson breach of promise suit against "Brick" Pomeroy, in the United States Court, it was decided to-day that Pomeroy's objection that the suit was barred by statute limitation was not well taken.

**Comparative Cotton Statement.**

Receipts at all ports for the week, 82,902; last year, 51,406; total receipts, 2,870,259; last year, 2,368,023. Exports, 73,461; last year, 64,476; total exports, 1,674,497; last year, 1,413,797. Stock at all ports, 552,326; last year 486,993; at interior towns, 102,384; last year, 83,437; at Liverpool, 632,000; last year, 654,000. American afloat for Great Britain, 253,000; last year, 203,000.

**Labor Strikes Imminent.**

A great deal of uneasiness prevails in nearly all circles of trade, in view of the probable recurrence of strikes. Many dealers, especially in the various branches of the furniture trade, believe that a strike is imminent, and the general impression is that if a strike occurs it will be for eight hours' work and an advance of twenty-five per cent. for piece work.

**Increased Pay Declined.**

Hon. Clarkson N. Potter declines to receive increased pay as a member of the Forty-second Congress. In a letter to the Sergeant-at-arms of the House of Representatives, he says that he favored, in a qualified sense, the bill to increase the salaries, but thought the increase should only apply to the existing terms of service. I do not presume to judge for, nor to seek to influence any one else; but for myself, as I said to my friends during the debate, I do not feel willing to receive this increased compensation for services rendered in no expectation of it.

**Forged Railway Stock.**

It was vaguely rumored on Saturday evening that counterfeit stock of the Toledo, Wabash and Western Railroad, and of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad, had been negotiated in Wall street, and that three or four firms were victimized, including the Continental Bank and the house of Kuhn, Loeb & Co. It is stated, however, the extent of the forgeries may not go beyond thirty thousand dollars.

**The Cuban Slavery Question.**

The Cuban Anti Slavery Committee of this city publish an address this morning on the Spanish question, and express the belief that the Spanish Government is not acting in good faith on the abolition question, and make an appeal for the expulsion of the belligerency of Cuba.

**The Eight Hour Question.**

The United Order of American Carpenters and Joiners and Amalgamated Union are quite sanguine that the Employer's Association Committee, whom they are to meet to-morrow, will agree to the eight hour system, and that there will be no trouble this year with the men of that branch.

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**Horticulture at the Centennial.**

Mr. Wm. Saunders, Superintendent of the gardens and grounds of the Department of Agriculture, has

# The Pittsburgh Gazette.

ESTABLISHED IN 1786. PITTSBURGH, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 19, 1873. VOL. LXXXVIII.---NO. 67.


## FIRST EDITION.

### THE CAPITAL.

Frederick Sawyer Appointed Assistant Secretary of the Treasury.

TAX REFUND CLAIMS REJECTED.

The Currency Not to be Inflated.

NOMINATIONS BY THE PRESIDENT.

Canal Boats for the Spring Trade—Specimens of Coal, Ore, etc., for the Vienna Exhibition—Analysis of Northern Corn—Additional Internal Revenue Districts—One of Darwin's "Links"—The Planet Uranus—Weather Probabilities—Opposition to Collector Casey's Confirmation—Commissioners to the Vienna Exhibition.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.
WASHINGTON, March 18, 1873.

**The Currency not to be Inflated.**

The new Secretary of the Treasury, Richardson, in conversation with the correspondent of a Boston newspaper to-day, said there will be no further inflation of the currency unless it is absolutely necessary to meet the demands upon the Treasury. It will be remembered that Secretary Boutwell claimed and exercised the right to reissue at pleasure portions of the forty-four million greenbacks retired by Secretary McCulloch, though the Senate Finance Committee decided there was no authority in law for such reissue. The new Secretary will follow the lead of his predecessor as near as possible.

**Scrambling for a Postmastership.**

A terrible scrambling is going on here over the Terre Haute (Indiana) postoffice.

**Canal Boats for Spring Trade.**

The Chief of the Bureau of Statistics issued certificates yesterday, assigning official numbers to 478 canal boats, with an aggregate of 29,259 tons. These are enrolled at the port of Troy, N. Y., and are owned by the Delaware & Hudson Canal Company, and used by them in the transportation of coal.

**Vienna.**

In addition to the immense preparations which are being made in a purely educational point of view, some of the States will forward specimens of coal, ore, marble, and all specimens of minerals, with full descriptions of the localities in which they were found, with the conveniences of transportation, facilities for mining in, whether the land is for sale, and what price is demanded. This latter information is to be given with a view of encouraging immigration.

**Minister Mori.**

Minister Mori will sail for Japan in a few days, whither he has been recalled by his sovereign, to superintend proposed reforms in his native land.

**Corn.**

The following is the result of an approximate analysis made by Dr. Wm. McMurtrie, chemist of the Agricultural Department, of a sample of yellow gourd seed corn grown upon the farm of the Commissioner of Agriculture in Pennsylvania, chosen to represent the market of the North: Moisture (determined at 130°), 8.57; oil, 5.17; sugar, 1.10; gum, 1.73; zein, 2.08; starch, 69.92; albuminoids, 8.03; cellulose, 1.72; ash, 1.33.—100. Dr. McMurtrie is now working upon analyses of other samples, especially white gourd seed, as a representative of the markets of the South.

**Additional Internal Revenue Districts.**

It has been decided upon by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue to reorganize fifty additional districts. The present collectors will mostly be retained, some few changes being made by promotions.

**The White House.**

The President was called upon yesterday by a delegation from Baltimore, in reference to the Port Collectorship of that place. The present Collector, Thomas, was present. The President gave them a hearing to day.

**One of Darwin's "Links"**

The Smithsonian Institution received yesterday some photographs of a venerable and defunct Champanzee, which departed this life some time since at the museum at Berlin. Also, plaster casts of the bust, hands and feet of the same Darwinian individual. The cast of the hand might easily be supposed to be that of a human by non-adherents to the Darwinian theory, but the bust and the photographs would stagger any but the most imaginative.

**Uranus.**

The Smithsonian Institute has commenced the publication of an exhaustive and interesting paper on the orbit of the planet uranus by Prof. Newcomb of the National Observatory. The investigations, experiments and observations upon which the figures are based have occupied the Professor's attention for the past ten years.

**Idaho Barley.**

Hon. J. N. Coston, of Idaho, has forwarded to the Department of Agriculture a specimen of fine barley, grown on his farm near Boise City. He says that the yield reaches the unusual figure of 117 bushels to the acre. DIAMOND.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]
WASHINGTON, March 18, 1873.

**Weather Probabilities.**

For Wednesday in the New England States and New York, southeast winds, veering to southwest, with clouds and rain; for the Middle Atlantic coast, southwest winds, followed by west winds and clearing weather; for the south Atlantic and Eastern Gulf States, westerly winds and generally cloudy weather; for the southwest, northerly winds, the storm centre in Michigan will move over Lake Ontario, with continued brisk winds on the lower lakes; for the upper lakes and northwest, falling barometer, easterly winds, clouds and rain; threatening and rising weather over extreme southern portion of California. Cautionary signals continue at Wilmington, Norfolk, Baltimore, Cape May, New York, New Haven and New London, and are ordered for Wood's Hole, Boston and Portland.

**Nominations by the President.**

The President has made the following nominations: R. A. Thomas, of New York, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of Wyoming Territory; Jason B. Brown, of Indiana, Secretary of Wyoming Territory; Hiram Latham, Surveyor General of Wyoming; B. F. Campbell, Register of the Land Office of Vermillion, Dakota. Collectors of Internal Revenue—Isaac H. Duvall, First District of West Virginia; S. H. Bailey, Fourth District of Michigan; and Alexis Cape, Sixteenth District of Ohio. Postmasters—Robert G. Kendrick, Chattanooga, Tenn.; W. S. Krake, Ravenna, Ohio; William Jackson, Rock Island, Ill.; James Nowby, Cambridge City, Ind.; P. Clinan, Upper Sandusky; R. J. Tompkins, Mount Carroll, Ill.; and E. M. Castedy, Winterset, Iowa.

**Nomitations Confirmed.**

The Senate confirmed the following nominations: John Gaforth, Assistant Attorney General of the United States, to take effect on April 5th; David Noggies, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Idaho; J. P. Kidder, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Dakota; A. P. K. Safford, Governor of Arizona; Cales Baskford, Secretary of Arizona; Frank Hall, Secretary of Colorado; Wm. G. Rich, Secretary of New Mexico; James F. Lane, United States Attorney for Iowa. Surveyors of Customs—Thomas Steele, Pittsburgh, Pa.; R. H. Stephenson, Cincinnati, Ohio; Wm. R. Hallilday, Wheeling, W. Va., and Wm. M. Evans, Parkersburg, W. Va.

**Commissioners to the Vienna Exhibition.**

The following persons have been appointed by the President to attend the Vienna Exhibition: Practical artisans—Lyman Bridges, of Illinois, and George A. Stanberry, of Ohio; scientific men—J. Lawrence Smith, of Kentucky, and John A. Warder, of Ohio. A large number of honorary commissioners to the exhibition have been appointed.

**Opposition to Collector Casey's Confirmation.**

Colonel Casey's confirmation as Collector at New Orleans is earnestly opposed. Senator West is against him, but more, he says, in the interests of the State of Louisiana than with the hope of defeating him. It is said the vote will be close.

**Tax Refund Claims Rejected.**

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue, acting under a late decision of the United States Supreme Court, has rejected seven claims made by railroad companies for the refunding of taxes paid on interest, dividends and profits.

**The Chattanooga Postmastership.**

The nomination of A. G. Sharp as Postmaster at Chattanooga has been withdrawn by the President, and Kendrick, the present incumbent, renominated.

**New National Bank.**

The Comptroller of the Currency authorizes the City National Bank of Paducah, Ky. with a capital of $200,000, to commence business.

**Obituary.**

Wm. H. West, late Chief Clerk of the Treasury, died last night. He had been in the Treasury since 1837.

**Assistant Secretary of the Treasury.**

The President has appointed Frederick Sawyer, ex Senator of South Carolina, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury.

**The Cabinet Sworn In.**

The members of the Cabinet were sworn in at noon.

## FORTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

EXTRA SESSION.

WASHINGTON, March 18, 1873.

**SENATE.**

**Explanation of Senator Bogy.**

Senator BOGY, of Missouri, said that during his absence yesterday a memorial was presented from certain members of the Missouri Legislature, asking the Senate to investigate the charges of improper means, bribery and corruption in the procurement of his election. He then proceeded to relate the circumstances under which he was elected in that contest. It was alleged that money had been used, but at no time was he or his distinguished competitor charged with using money. One man, however, without political distinction, but of large fortune, was charged with having made up his mind to buy his seat, immediately after his (Bogy's) election. A resolution was passed by the House of Representatives for the appointment of a committee to investigate whether money was improperly used in the Senatorial election. After nearly one month the committee made a lengthy report, in which it was said there was no evidence directly or indirectly to criminate the Senator elect (Bogy), and fully exonerated him. The committee also found that no member of the General Assembly received money directly or indirectly to influence his vote. At his instance, the committee extended the investigation and made another report, re-affirming the first report, and asked to be discharged. This matter, it was thought, was ended, but it appeared some of the Republicans had presented a memorial to the Senate asking for an investigation. This memorial was in general terms. It did not say anything could be proved. This was a matter of great importance. Here was a State which had as bright a record and whose escutcheon was as clear of stain as any other State, and therefore he might well claim as a right due to himself and the State, that the Senate should take up the case. If he had any reputation for anything above another, it was that of being an honest man, and though he admitted he was an ardent politician, he had never been charged with corruption. He did not like to be held up before the country as a man who had obtained his seat by improper means. He could not vote to expel or retain any member of this body while he himself was subject to investigation. Under these circumstances he should suspend his functions on all such questions.

**The Caldwell Case.**

The Senate then resumed consideration of the Caldwell case. Mr. NORWOOD said the Senate had perfect and absolute power to declare void an election procured by bribery and fraud, and remit the matter to the State for a new election.

Mr. THURMAN said the result of his examination of the testimony was that the election of Caldwell was thoroughly corrupt. He examined much evidence in his time, and never had he heard so conclusive and damaging as this. He found that the Committee on Privileges and Elections unanimously reported the most material facts.

Mr. CARPENTER replied that as a member of the committee he dissented from the finding of the facts, but had not time to write a dissenting report.

Mr. THURMAN did not deny what the Senator said, but he found facts in the report upon which they were called to act. If they did not turn out a man whose election was procured by fraud, or declare a seat vacant until they obtained stronger testimony, the power to do so might as well be stricken from the Constitution. The legal argument was in a narrow compass. The Senate has power under the Constitution to judge of the election, qualifications and returns of its members, and therefore it could not be a violation of State rights to exercise the power conferred by that instrument.

No further debate took place.

**Transportation Between the Interior and Seaboard.**

Mr. WINDOM offered a resolution that the Committee on Transportation be authorized to sit during the recess and report to the Senate on the subject of transportation between the interior and seaboard, with power to send for persons and papers.

The Senate then went into executive session, and afterwards adjourned.

## NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, March 18, 1873.

**The Proposed Erie Investigation.**

An Albany letter says that the proposed Erie investigation has awakened much interest. The lobby interests, who had heretofore been heavily subsidized by Gould and Fisk, are said to have instigated it, owing to their failure to have derived anything from the present directors. The management of the New York Central Road are a little alarmed, as among the matters which will be gone into is one just disclosed, which shows that Wm. H. Vanderbilt had been voted thirty thousand dollars by the new Erie Directors, for services in shaping legislation at that time, when Governor Dix was President of the Erie road.

**St. Patrick Celebration.**

A number of Irish societies and clubs held celebrations last evening in honor of St. Patrick, the most notable being those of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick. At the former were present General Sherman, Mayor Havemeyer, and other prominent citizens. A dinner by the latter society was held at the Metropolitan Hotel, and was attended by a large number of distinguished citizens, including the elocutionist Bellew, Congressmen William R. Roberts, Robert B. Roosevelt, and Clarkson N. Potter. Speeches were made, and the festivities were kept up until a late hour.

**Extensive Bond Robbery.**

A robbery of bonds amounting to one hundred and sixty-eight thousand dollars, from the office of the President of the Western Pennsylvania Railroad, on Broad street, on Saturday, is reported this morning. The thieves, of whom there were two, entered the office while the President was at lunch. The bonds, the property of the company, will be difficult of negotiation.

**Trouble Between Irish and Italian Laborers.**

The Irish laborers lately employed on the boulevard yesterday determined to clean out the Italian laborers who replaced them at less wages. To-day a large force of rioters marched to where the Italians were working, but the police drove them away. It is feared there will be trouble to-morrow.

**A Clerk to be Investigated.**

The Board of Supervisors are to investigate their clerk, Young, who is charged with complicity in the Ring frauds.

## FIRES.

**Mahoney City, Pa.**

PHILADELPHIA, March 18.—A fire at Mahoney City, Pa., last night destroyed the Authracite Hotel, Merchants Hotel, and the old Lehigh Valley Railroad freight depot. Loss $29,000.

**Cedar Falls, Iowa.**

DUBUQUE, March 18.—The third incendiary fire at Cedar Falls, in less than a week, occurred last night, by which the dry goods and boot and shoe stores of Pitcher & Pennock and B. Thrope, Jr., were burned. "Loss between twenty and twenty-five thousand dollars. Insurance about fourteen thousand dollars. Five men were buried in the ruins of falling walls—two seriously, though not fatally injured.

**Montreal, Can.**

MONTREAL, March 18.—At one o'clock this morning, the building behind the St. James Hotel took fire. The stairway leading to the flat occupied by the female servants slept was burned. Three of the girls threw themselves from the windows upon the sidewalk, where there were placed mattresses and other soft material. They were considerably injured. One girl fainted at the window for a few minutes, and was finally rescued. Three gentlemen saved themselves by making a ladder of quilts. The fourth and fifth flats of the hotel were completely destroyed.

**Cincinnati.**

CINCINNATI, March 18.—George Neimeyer's carriage manufactory, at the southwest corner of Walnut street and Liberty street, was destroyed by fire early this morning. The loss is not less than thirty thousand dollars.

**Ogdensburg, N. Y.**

OGDENSBURG, March 18.—A fire on Sunday morning was very destructive and threatened the whole town. The entire losses will be one hundred thousand dollars. Among the heaviest losers are J. H. Morgan, grocer, and R. H. Houston. Much of the losses were occasioned by the business men moving their goods in anticipation of the fire reaching them.

**New Hamburg, N. Y.**

ALBANY, March 18.—A New Hamburg dispatch says the dye house of the Dutchess Paint Works was burned this morning. Loss $50,000. There were six hundred persons thrown out of employment.

**Centerville, O.**

GALLIPOLIS, O., March 17.—The mail coach, which arrived from Portland this evening, reported the village of Centerville, in this county, on fire, and ten buildings burned. A high wind prevailed, and the citizens are so exhausted from their efforts to extinguish the flames that they regarded the possibility of saving very much property as hopeless.

## MARINE NEWS.

NEW YORK, March 18.—The fishing schooner Joseph Garland, which was reported lost in a Portsmouth dispatch, had a crew of twelve men. No tidings have been had of the schooner since February 23d, but a portion of the wreck was supposed to have been seen by a steamer on February 26th.

The Baltic, from Liverpool, has arrived.

LONDON, March 18.—The steamships Scandinavian, Great Western, Republic, City of Brooklyn and Perreri arrived out.

**Erie Investigation.**

ALBANY, March 18.—The committee of the Assembly to investigate Erie Railway matters met this morning. Gen. Francis C. Barton, the Attorney General, made a statement showing that his connection with Gen. Sickles in the proceedings to effect a change in the Erie directory was entirely legitimate, and that the moneys paid by Sickles were paid to a special counsel.

## SECOND EDITION.

Four O'Clock.

### HARRISBURG.

Five More Vetoes from Gov. Hartranft.

His Policy in Restricting the Evils of Special Legislation.

Effect of the Governor's Veto Messages on the Legislature.

A Further Reduction of the State Debt of a Million and a Quarter.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.
HARRISBURG, March 18, 1873.

The House and Senate this morning took up their respective private calendars, and worked diligently on them all day, but have still left unacted enough bills to stock (in bulk at least) a young State with laws. On the House calendar there were two hundred and twenty-six bills, and on the Senate calendar one hundred and eighty, or a total in the two houses of four hundred and six private bills for one day's work. In the House one good result of the day's action was the defeat of a large number of bills exempting property from taxation. Still a good deal of this duty has been left for Governor Hartranft in the private bills passed, and not yet considered by him. The House calendar has now reached No. 1112, and the Senate 1024—the numbers indicating the bills reported by committees.

**Another Budget of Vetoes**

Governor Hartranft seems to have been employed since the recess of Friday last in an investigation of some of the schemes of vicious private legislation "railroaded" through the Legislature last week, and when the two Houses met this morning they were saluted by a volley of five veto messages let off by the Executive. Even this higher body was honored with three doses of this sort of medicine, and the House with two.

**An Iron Company Stripped in its Hey Day Career.**

In the veto of the act incorporating the Middletown Tube and Iron Company of Dauphin county, the Governor says ample power exists for its incorporation, under the general laws of the State, by the Courts. He also states the bill is embraced within the objections to the bill incorporating the Keystone Iron Co., returned to the Senate on the 21 inst. His veto of that bill was published in full at the time of its veto, and treated the subject at length. The Governor refers the Legislature to numerous acts of Assembly "whereby the Courts are empowered to confer corporate powers in very many cases," and concludes "that there is no personal liability imposed upon the stockholders of the bill herewith returned," incorporating the Middletown Tube and Iron Company. Reasons plenty as blackberries, and all of them good.

**Legislative Special Session Stopped.**

Another House bill vetoed by the Governor is an act to authorize Hart G. Coates, Trustee of the Ashtabula meeting house, to sell the same and distribute the proceeds. The Governor says in regard to the measure: "If it is proper to authorize the sale of the real estate referred to in the bill herewith returned, it should be by *public* sale, upon due and public notice, and also security should be required for the faithful application or payment of the proceeds to the parties entitled to the same. The bill authorizes a private sale without approval of court or security. If it is proper to authorize the property to be sold, I suggest it would be better to empower the Court of Common Pleas of Lancaster county to authorize it, prescribe times of sale, and make distribution of the proceeds, &c., requiring security."

**Insurance Companies Should go to the Courts.**

In regard to the Senate bill "supplementary to the act to incorporate the Lehigh County Mutual Life Insurance Company," originally incorporated in 1848, Governor Hartranft states that by the general laws the power is conferred upon courts to incorporate fire insurance companies, and by the act of 1845 the power to amend the same, even if granted by the Legislature, is given to the courts. The bill is clearly within the provisions of the Constitution prohibiting the Legislature granting powers and privileges where the courts have power to do so. Perhaps the courts have not power to authorize that "said charter shall be made perpetual." The spirit of the age and the experience of the past is against making charters perpetual.

**A Real Estate Silk Company.**

The Governor also vetoed the House bill to incorporate the Scranton Silk Company. He says: "This company has an authorized capital of one million of dollars, with power to hold lands not exceeding at any one time three thousand acres, with power to mortgage or otherwise dispose of the same or any part thereof, and the capital of the company may be employed in the making and manufacturing of silk and silk fabrics. The power to hold three thousand acres of land, and to mortgage or otherwise dispose of the same certainly very liberal for a company to manufacture silk. The power to hold land necessary for the conducting of their business would have been unobjectionable, as would a provision that their capital stock may be employed; but *should* be the business for which incorporated. Under the charter it might be engaged in real estate, and perhaps coal and iron business. Full power to incorporate exists under the general act of 1863, relating to corporations."

**A Church Building Society.**

House bill to "incorporate the Church Building Society of the East Pennsylvania Conference of the Evangelical Association of North America," is vetoed by the Governor for the reason that the act of April 6, 1791, and the act of April 13, 1840, expressly vests in the courts the power to incorporate societies for religious and literary purposes, objects and purposes clearly within the provisions of the act referred to.

**Effect of the Governor's Vetoes.**

The beneficial effects of Governor Hartranft's vetoes restricting some of the abuses of private legislation, are clearly visible in the proceedings of the two houses. A large number of bills in his possession have been recalled so that they may be amended to conform to the rules he has laid down restricting the powers granted to corporations. Bills under consideration are amended in the same way, and it is the same with new bills; they are drafted to meet the Governor's objections. Even members whose hantlings are vetoed by the Governor, mostly approve the general policy laid down in his messages. It is certain that by his action a check has been placed upon a certain species of objectionable legislation unknown for many years back. It is to be hoped he will persevere until the new Constitution comes to his aid.

**A Further Reduction of the State Debt.**

The State has given notice to the holders of the 5-10 series of loans created by the act of February 2, 1867, that interest will cease on all sums of $5,000 and under, on the 31st day of July, 1873, amounting in all to $1,265,900, the same being redeemable on presentation at the Farmers' and Mechanics' National Bank, Philadelphia. This amount, with the semi-annual interest falling due at the same time, amounting to $750,000, seems to be a bold financial movement, in view of the very large appropriation before the Legislature and the proposed reduction in taxation. ARTIC.

## Legislative Proceedings.

### Supplement to the Pittsburgh Health Law.

FREE BRIDGE OVER THE MONONGAHELA AT THE POINT.

### Consolidationists Present in Force.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.
HARRISBURG, March 18, 1873.

**SENATE.**

**New Passenger Railway Company.**

Mr. HUMPHREYS read an act incorporating the Union Passenger Railway Company.

**Bills Passed.**

The following Senate bills on the private calendar were passed:

A supplement to the health law of Pittsburgh.

To annex McClure township to Allegheny.

An act relative to court officers in Allegheny county.

A supplement to the borough of Sharpsburg.

**HOUSE.**

**Bills Passed.**

Both the House and Senate went to work early this morning. The House took up the old objected list, and passed nearly all the bills.

**Reports from Committees.**

In the afternoon they suspended the usual orders for Tuesday, and received reports from committees. The following Western bills were favorably reported:

Allowing the National Trust Company to hold land.

Authorizing the city of Pittsburgh to borrow money and issue bonds.

An act to provide against storing gunpowder in Pittsburgh.

An act to prevent Sabbath breaking in Butler county.

An act relative to the objects of taxation in Pittsburgh.

An act allowing Notary Publics in Pittsburgh the same fees as in Philadelphia.

An act extending the boundaries of Vernon Borough.

An act pending for the grading of Tustin street.

A supplement to the Penn avenue act.

An act extending the time for the filing of license.

An act for opening and grading Forbes street from Brady street to Gist.

Extending the limits of McKeesport.

Authorizing the Governor to appoint an Inspector of Refined Oil.

An act to build a free bridge over the Monongahela at the "Point."

An act incorporating the Allegheny Press Publishing Association.

An act requiring all State banks to report under oath to the Auditor General.

To exempt agricultural and mechanical machinery from taxation.

Relating to public roads and highways in Wilkins township, Allegheny county.

An act relating to the sale of berries and small fruits in Pittsburgh and Allegheny markets.

**Construction of Sewers.**

Mr. MCCORMICK had the rules suspended and an act in relation to the construction of sewers passed.

**Private Calendar.**

*Evening Session.*—The private calendar was taken up. The bill will scarcely be read the first time much before midnight.

**The Consolidationists.**

The consolidationists are here in force; also the passenger railway men.

**The Screen Bill.**

The House concurred in the Senate amendments to the screen bill.

## FOREIGN.

### GREAT BRITAIN.

**Supposed Robbers Arrested.**

LONDON, March 18.—Three men, who are believed to be Americans, were arrested in Cork this morning, while attempting to dispose of $12,000 in a bank. They are supposing of the parties who recently committed the fraud upon the Bank of England.

**Further Particulars of the Great Forgeries.**

NEW YORK, March 18.—The London *Telegraph* of the 5th has the following additional particulars of the frauds on the Bank of England: So far as yet known, the firms whose signatures have been forged are the following: Messrs. Rothschild, Messrs. Baring, Bros. & Co., Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co., Messrs. J. H. Schroener & Co., Messrs. Suse & Sibeth, Messrs. B. W. Blydenstein, Messrs. J. & C. Imthurn, the German Bank of London, the London and Westminster Bank, the Union Bank, the Bank of Belgium and Holland. Of the proceeds realized about £50,000 was invested in United States bonds, which were purchased from Jay Cooke, McCulloch & Co. The person who passed himself off as Waren's clerk was arrested in the office of the Queen's Bench this morning while on his way to Jay Cooke, McCulloch & Co. for a packet of bonds to the value of £20,000, the check for which had been duly paid by the Bank of England the previous day. Of course the firm in question have no knowledge of the forgeries, and altogether a burthen falls on the taxpayers. It is here the right of society rests to deal with this liquor traffic as an exceptional business which ought not to be tolerated in any well organized State. Whereas the common sale of intoxicating liquors produce drunkenness, crime, poverty, domestic wretchedness, lunacy, sudden and early deaths, thereby filling our jails, workhouses, almshouse, penitentiaries, lunatic asylums, burthening the gallows, and causing the heaviest portion of our taxation, it becomes the right of citizens to suppress and totally prohibit that traffic. This "whereas" could not be established against "theatres, tall hats, turn-down collars, and so forth," which the *Dispatch* has foolishly attempted to drag in as parallel cases. Just fancy Mr. Rabe, Mr. Park, Mr. Ross, Mr. Kirk, and hundreds of other gentlemen, with the entire clergy of Pittsburg, Allegheny and Allegheny county, and, indeed, of this State of Pennsylvania, attempting to get up a prohibition agitation against "tall hats and turn-down collars." As Artemus Ward used to say, "We larf." The whole country would laugh at them. Is it, therefore, in resolve a question as to "whose turn shall come to-morrow," for prohibition of their business, if this prohibition be found to be necessary? Upon what principle of right can it be argued that the State cannot prohibit the liquor traffic is popular, and just and equitable, simply because that traffic is, itself, so injurious as the *Dispatch* has felt compelled and forced to admit? Is it the evils resulting from the business, not to the victims of the drink, but to society, which establishes the citizen's right and duty to suppress and prohibit so vile a traffic The *Dispatch* seems to entirely forget that the State of Pennsylvania has always prohibited its citizens from selling liquor without asking leave—license; and then only has granted leave to a comparative few. For the citizens to now withdraw that leave from the few is only in perfect harmony with all previous legislation against the sale of liquor in this Commonwealth. "Tall hats, turn-down collars" and "theaters" have never been under prohibition, as the sale of intoxicating drinks has been, and no one need ever dread the passing of a local Option law to prohibit the sale of "tall hats and turn-down collars." The voters may, therefore, deposit their ballots next Friday "Against License," feeling perfectly secure about their "tall hats and turn-down collars."

**"Tried and Found Unsuccessful."**

Sixth—The allegation so oft repeated, although so repeatedly refuted, has again been reiterated by the *Dispatch*—that "the scheme" of local prohibition "has been tried elsewhere and found unsuccessful." This is not correct. Every fact in legislative history and statistics proves that prohibition has never been tried—the sale of liquor suppressed—in the United States, and in the United Kingdom, the results have been all for which the advocates of prohibition contend. Every prohibitory liquor law has been much more effective than its friends dared hope. Every prohibiting pocket-picking, shop-lifting, burglary, arson, and even murder. Are all these prohibitory laws ineffectual because theft, arson and murder have not been wholly suppressed? Certainly not. We have only to see that the laws better and cause them to be observed. So with prohibition of the liquor traffic. It is a matter entirely of police supervision, and the people in the counties in enforcing the law. But the very alarm of the knell of the death of the *Dispatch*, proves that they feel and know that the law can be successfully enforced. Why talk and write about "the injury of their business," "the destruction of their property," "the throwing out of work in brewery and distillery employment," unless they all feel that the Local Option Act will be found eminently successful? Even if any law failed elsewhere, that would not prove that it would not prove such here. The Republic failed in France in 1848. It may succeed in 1873. If it fail again in France next year, that will not prove that a Republic is not good in America. If Local Option had ever been tried in Ohio and failed there, that would not prove it unsuitable for Pennsylvania. The people of the several State governments just for this sole purpose—to allow each State to legislate to suit its own people. Local Option suits in Pennsylvania, as the vote of the electors in the various counties are fully demonstrating.

**A Revulsion of Feeling.**

Seventh—"Necessity was the father to the thought" when the *Dispatch* declared "there is a revulsion of feeling even in the Temperance ranks." There is not a particle of truth in this statement. It was merely written for a purpose. That purpose all the friends of Local Prohibition can readily discern for themselves. None of them can possibly be deceived by it. The truth is, the "Temperance ranks" have been gaining ground daily and attracting new recruits to the temperance army in this struggle. We have only to urge upon all of the supporters of Local Option not to be misled, or deceived, or cajoled, by liquor dealers and their backers, but to stand together as men engaged in a grand and noble cause, and every "Waterloo" the stamping out of "drunkenness, crime, poverty, and domestic wretchedness," to go to the polls early on Friday, and vote "against license."

"Stand by your colors,
Firm each foot, erect each head;
In the cause of truth advance,
Forward; friends of Temperence
To the strife; our foe to dread.
Like drill'd ranks, on mountained heather,
Tread it, hit;
Left, right;
Steady, boys, and step together."

Local Option Headquarters, corner of Penn and Sixth Streets, March 18, 1873.

## LOCAL OPTION.

The Twelve Distillers, Brewers and Wholesale Dealers Answered.

"CHOOSE YE THIS DAY WHOM YE WILL SERVE."

**To the Citizens of Pittsburgh, Allegheny and Allegheny County.**

The address of three distillers, three ale brewers, three lager beer brewers and three wholesale dealers—twelve self-interested makers and venders of alcoholic liquors—has appeared in the daily journals. Its object is to influence the voting on next Friday. This is what they have a perfect right to do under a free republic. But the liquor dealers tried threats, and bullying and declarations of "excessive dealing," not trading with those who vote "No License." Threatening this did not succeed with the public, and rowdyism at public meetings having only increased the opposition to the traffic, they now condescend to an attempt to argue the question. Their "craft is in danger," and, like the "silversmiths" of Ephesus, they have the privilege of their speech, and are entitled to cry out loudly in support of their business. We find no fault with them for this. On the contrary, we rather like to hear and see the liquor dealers put forward their best arguments in support of their traffic. We shall now proceed to reply to the attempts at argument of these twelve makers of, and dealers in, alcoholic liquors.

**Engaged in "Bad Work."**

First—These distillers, brewers, &c., admit that there are men engaged in the retail liquor trade whom no reverence for authority, no pity for the victims of a depraved appetite arrests in the *bad* work of enticing the young, supplying the inebriate, &c. We ask who urges the *retailer* to "go in a trade," to become what admittedly "bad work?" Most decidedly *the makers of and wholesale dealers* in alcoholic liquors. Every *retailer* knows that these men press him to go on increasing his sales, and they never like to hear of a falling off in them. And why not? If the business be legitimate, respectable, and as honorable as any other, why should not every man engaged in it "push a trade," as all dealers in other articles do? These distillers and brewers must not try to cast all the blame of the "bad work" produced by their drinks on the humbler *retailers*; they must not thus shirk the responsibility of all this "bad work," which they themselves describe, and from it they "get gain." But drunkards, these twelve dealers state, are "the victims of a depraved appetite." This is sophistry of the worst class. They are the victims of the narcotic influence of the poison alcohol. They had no appetite for it until men engaged in the "bad work of enticing the young," drew them into the snare and made them the victims of that by which these twelve makers of and dealers in alcohol live and get gain.

**"Purer Hands and Moral Responsibility."**

Second—These twelve distillers, &c., state that the drink dealer gains "by every measure which puts his business into purer hands and lifts it to a higher plane of moral responsibility." We observe here, in reply, that moldsdeer in anything "gains" except by sale of his goods. The more extensive his *sales* the more his *gains*. And the more *extensive the sales* of alcoholic liquors *the more drunkenness*, pauperism, wretchedness, misery, crimes and taxation. No one ever talks, or writes rubbish of that description, about putting any other business but this liquor traffic into purer hands. Nor does any one ever speak or write about elevating any other trade to a higher plane of moral responsibility." We observe here, in reply, that moldsdeer in anything "gains" except by sale of his goods. The more extensive his *sales* the more his *gains*. And the more *extensive the sales* of alcoholic liquors *the more drunkenness*, pauperism, wretchedness, misery, crimes and taxation. No one ever talks, or writes rubbish of that description, about putting any other business but this liquor traffic into purer hands. Nor does any one ever speak or write about elevating any other trade to a higher plane of moral responsibility." Only fancy all this written by twelve woolen manufacturers, calico manufacturers, boot manufacturers, and hat manufacturers, how every reader would strain his sides with laughter. It is only liquor dealers who would venture to write such nonsense about business matters.

**Nature and Nature's God—The Saviour's Acts.**

Third—These twelve liquor traffickers now claim the sanction of the laws of Nature and of Nature's God for the business in which they are engaged. You never hear any other trade putting forth claims like these. The dry goods merchants, dress makers and milliners never claim that all their fashions are from God, because God gave the wool and cotton, and silk and feathers and furs. It would be absurd for them to do so. It is worse than absurd for drunkard-makers—whisky (their admittedly "bad work," and turn a respectable man into a driveling inebriate—to claim that God is on their side or the real author of this "bad work." But God never did give alcohol anywhere by Nature. It is the product of utter and total destruction of Nature's gifts in the fermenting vat and whisky still. Even if God did give it, had no more kinds of to drink it than we are bound to swallow lizards, snakes, toads, crocodiles, alligators, boa-constrictors, &c., because God gave them. We are at liberty to select our own food and drinks wisely and judiciously. Nor did the blessed Saviour use, or make, or give alcoholic wine at "the marriage of Cana and the last sacred supper," as these liquor traffickers blasphemously assert. There never was anything "leavened" in the house of any Jew during the whole Passover week. There was no "leavened" or fermented wine. There could not have been any such in the house where the Redeemer "eat his passover supper with his disciples." Any Jew in Pittsburgh will at once enlighten the evident ignorance of the liquor dealers on this subject. The Jews even "sweep their houses"—they do so still—before entering on Passover week, and left "no leaven in all their borders." And till this day no conscientious Jew uses fermented wine at the Passover supper, even in the United States. "Good wine" at the marriage of Cana can also be clearly shown to have been unfermented and unintoxicating. Pliny, who lived in the time of Christ, says "there were over four hundred kinds of wine" in those days. And many of these were likewise unfermented, unintoxicating canned fruits, jams and marmalade, mercy preserved grapes, but all called by various words which our translators of the Bible have rendered with the one word of wine. This truth is, the Bible strongly denounces intoxicating drinks and the evil effects. "Look not upon the wine when it is red, when it giveth its color in the cup, when it moveth itself aright," up and down, like modern champagne. This is the description of fermented wine; and in referring to that class of wine, the command is: "Look not upon it." Then again: "Give strong drink unto him that is ready to perish, and wine unto those that be of heavy hearts. Let him drink and forget his poverty, and remember his misery no more." The Bible is not a favorable book for the liquor traffickers to take recourse to, in order to sustain their business. It thus thunders out its "woes" against them and their traffic. And if it sanctioned the drinking of fermented wines, that would have nothing to say all the evils which society is now cursed through brewed and distilled liquors. Whisky, rum, gin, Jodes, Whisky, rum, brandy, gin, ale, porter and beer are not the names for right wines of any of the ancient countries of Scripture. We have got to deal with things as they are amongst us.

**Proposal to Punish Severely the Drunkards.**

Fourth—These twelve liquor dealers plead that the traffickers have no share nor responsibility in the "abuse" of liquor, and that it is the drunkard, not the dealer, ought to be punished. They appear now to forget that they had previously admitted that many in the traffic carry on "bad work" in "enticing the young," &c. We think the unfortunate drunkard has been quite sufficiently punished by being drunk. Besides, to punish the poor drunkard, really means to punish wretched wives and miserable children, and to degrade him, as a prisoner, in the eyes of his fellow men. We are opposed to all such legislation. The sole difference, then, between us and these liquor dealers is merely this—they would punish the drunkard and shut him up after they had manufactured him: whereas, we would shut up the shop before he was manufactured. There is this this slight difference between us on this question. We never knew ye any man to punish the "makers" drink; it is the alcoholic drink which *abuses the man.*

**Hang Druggists and Cutlers.**

Fifth—"As well hang a druggist," "as well hang a cutler," &c., cry these twelve liquor traffickers, because arsenic poisons or the knife destroys life. We do not propose to hang anybody. There is not the slightest analogy between the cases. It is not the knife that assassinates; it is the man who stabs the knife. He exercises his will and determination to move that knife with which to perpetrate the deed. The drink-maker makes drunken the consumer *against his will*; in spite of his will in opposition to his better resolves; contrary to his firmest determinations. It is *the drink* the mischief doer. That mischief-maker is the manufacturer. As a rule it is *the drink* which leads to the murder with the knife. There was nothing in the knife to lead to it. The druggist never sells arsenic for personal consumption. He sells it under certain restrictions, labelled "poison," not to be used at all, except by the purchaser. Generally it is sold to kill vermin, rats, &c. If a man uses it or administers and poisons his wife or another, that is not what the druggist sold it for. And the man who misuses it unduly does so *under the influence of drink.* It is the drink which makes drunken the consumer *against his will*, in spite of his will, in opposition to his better resolves; contrary to his firmest determinations. It is *the drink* the mischief doer. That mischief-maker is the manufacturer. As a rule it is *the drink* which leads to the murder with the knife. There was nothing in the knife to lead to it. The druggist never sells arsenic for personal consumption. He sells it under certain restrictions, labelled "poison," not to be used at all, except by the purchaser. Generally it is sold to kill vermin, rats, &c. If a man uses it or administers and poisons his wife or another, that is not what the druggist sold it for. And the man who misuses it unduly does so *under the influence of drink.* It is the drink which makes drunken the consumer *against his will*; in spite of his will, in opposition to his better resolves; contrary to his firmest determinations. It is *the drink* the mischief doer. That mischief-maker is the manufacturer. As a rule it is *the drink* which leads to the murder with the knife. There was nothing in the knife to lead to it. The druggist never sells arsenic for personal consumption. He sells it under certain restrictions, labelled "poison," not to be used at all, except by the purchaser. Generally it is sold to kill vermin, rats, &c. If a man uses it or administers and poisons his wife or another, that is not what the druggist sold it for. And the man who misuses it unduly does so *under the influence of drink.* It is the drink which makes drunken the consumer *against his will*; in spite of his will, in opposition to his better resolves; contrary to his firmest determinations. It is *the drink* the mischief doer. That mischief-maker is

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WEDNESDAY, MARCH 19, 1873.

GOVERNOR HARTRANFT has appointed Adam Weaver Flour Inspector, and J. L. Forsaith, Gauger, for this county.

THE election in New Hampshire, not resulting in a choice for Governor, the election goes to the Legislature, where the Republicans have a majority.

THE latest Cabinet rumor is that Secretary Robeson is to succeed Minister Bancroft at Berlin, and that Edward F. Beale is to take his place as Secretary of the Navy.

APROPOS of the petition of Mrs. Putnam in behalf of the commutation of Foster's punishment, is the rumor that she received $15,000 for the letter. Rather a bad report, should it be confirmed.

CONSIDERABLE conjecture seems to exist relative to Mr. Boutwell's successor as Secretary of the Treasury. Mr. Morgan, of New York, and Assistant Secretary Richardson, are mentioned, with the probabilities in favor of the latter.

THE Board of Examiners of the Treasury Department will examine applicants for positions in that department on the 24th inst. About forty vacancies are to be filled. Those who have failed in previous examinations are not to be permitted another trial.

THE Massachusetts Legislature, having censured Senator Sumner for having brought forward the proposition to remove the names of battles from our battle-flags, is now industriously at work trying to have its resolution expunged from the Legislative record.

SECRETAT BOUTWELL maintains that he is authorized to reissue the $44,000,000 of retired currency, when, in his judgment, the interests of the country require it. He does not intimate that he will, within a brief period, issue any portion of it, but merely asserts his right to do it.

THE Local Option canvas begins to look up quite strongly. It is quite evident that the opponents of the measure are determined to develop their full strength. They have organization, energy and means. If the friends of the movement desire to succeed in this, the initial election under the Local Option law, they must also show energy and enterprise.

THE Democrats in the United States Senate have asked for large minority representation in the several Committees, and the request has been complied with. They indicate their preferences and practically make their appointments for the several committees, all of which ought to be satisfactory to them.

SENATOR SUMNER asks the privilege, though an invalid, of presenting to the Senate the credentials of Mr. Boutwell. Of course, the privilege thus asked rightly belongs to Mr. Sumner, but his unsettled health had led to the impression that he would not specially desire the duty. His entertains a strong regard for Mr. Boutwell, and wishes to testify the cordiality of his friendship by performing this very agreeable duty.

THE President defers indefinitely his trip South, but intimates that at some future time he will make the round among several prominent southern cities. While he is undoubtedly compelled, by the pressure of public business, to defer this visit, it is very desirable that it should be made at the earliest opportunity. It would give him a clear insight into the condition of the South, and bring about an era of good feeling in every way desirable.

SEVERAL journals are publishing a black list comprising the names of such members of Congress as voted for the increase of their salaries. There is not so much importance in this as in remembering their names about the time the nominating conventions are being arranged for. Once in nomination, and party discipline will carry them through an election. What is more particularly needed is that such be prevented from obtaining nominations again.

THE first number of the *Quadrat*, a bimonthly, published by Bakewell & Co., this city, contains the following extract from Craig's "History of Pittsburgh:"

"In the year of 1786, Samuel Jackson and Jonathan Sharpless, both mechanics, [members?] of the Society of Friends, who had been raised near the paper mill, on the Brandywine, erected and put in operation the 'Redstone paper mill,' near Brownsville. This was the first manufactory of the kind west of the mountains. The PITTSBURGH GAZETTE was immediately published on paper from this mill, and was no longer subject to the uncertainty of supplies from east of the mountains."

WE HAVE occasionally referred, in these columns, to the newly elected King of the Sandwich Islands, "Prince Bill." Late intelligence from Honolulu represents the King as earnestly at work, and thoroughly reformed in his habits. He is reported to be intelligent, and gentlemanly in his manners, and quite popular with the native population. It is claimed that he often applied for active service, before he came to the throne, and it is intimated that his unfortunate habits were the result of enforced idleness. If honors and work have reformed him, they were well bestowed.

JUDGE KELLEY has turned his Credit Mobilier stock over to the United States Treasurer, stipulating that it shall not be classed along with moneys returned to the "conscience fund." The very fact that the Judge thinks it worth his while to call attention to this point proves that this is the very fund that should receive his extra contribution. After all, the revelation of Congressional irregularities has had advantages, as those who imagine that they have a future before them are wonderfully exercised that their dereliction should be brought to light. Well may they be, but enforced repentance will hardly avail them.

THE verdict in the Evans case is regarded as, on the whole, very favorable to him. If the State could put its hand on the money awarded it by the decision of the jury, it probably would gladly do so, and be at quits with the renowned Special Agent; but the property of Mr. Evans is of a personal nature, and not readily secured by creditors. Had he been declared a public officer, he might have been arrested and imprisoned. He was commissioned under an act of the Legislature, and sworn in as a public officer; yet the decision of Judge Pearson takes from him all these functions, and thus saves him from imprisonment. If he could be put in prison, he could be forced to pay, or reveal who his accomplices were, as it is, the State is likely to get little satisfaction from the affair.

THE committee of the Constitutional Commission of New York charged with the duty of investigating the city, county, and town debts in the State have reported that these local debts reach the enormous sum of $214,000,000, exclusive of the State debt proper. Of this sum, railroad aid debts reach $26,919,662; public building debts, $10,416,864; bonds issued for roads, boulevards, streets, avenues and bridges, $36,658,144; water-works and fire apparatus, $29,235,388; parks, local improvements, and ordinary municipal debts, $84,052,655. The total debt is equal to 10½ per cent. of the assessed valuation of the property of the State.

JAMES BROOKS has issued an address to his constituency, giving his version of the Credit Mobilier affair. He bitterly criticises the Poland Committee, and if what he says is true, that he was refused a hearing, he was, so far, badly used. His sensitiveness, while perfectly natural, is quite unnecessary, as the people have already condemned the Poland report, on substantially the same grounds as Brooks himself. It is not believed that there was so much difference between the different parties involved,—with perhaps two or three exceptions,—but the current belief is, that so far from Brooks being innocent, others as well as he were guilty.

WE notice that some of the Eastern papers are publishing elaborate comments on the character of our winters. Our judgment of the past winter is that it bears a very bad character. For long-continued, intense cold, with driving storms of snow, and generally disagreeable weather, its like has not been experienced for a long time in this latitude. Its memory will produce a chill, even when the warm days of summer have returned. We bid it farewell with gladness, and hope that even March and April will dispense with their chilly, blustering winds in pity for us poor creatures, who have endured the cold when the thermometer has marked its intensity at several degrees below zero.

A PROPOSITION has been started in Berlin that a clause be incorporated in the naturalization treaty between this country and Germany, whereby those who emigrated to this country, and were made citizens, shall be reconstituted citizens of Germany by a two year's residence in that country. We incline to favor this idea. While it would involve obnoxious duties, yet there is no good reason why a person should return to his native land, and enjoy its associations and privileges, and not assume the obligations of citizenship. While among us, this obligation is voluntarily assumed, yet there is a strong public sentiment in favor of citizenship where persons propose to make this country the place of their permanent residence.

HON. WILLIAM HOPKINS, whose decease we chronicled a few days ago, was Chairman of the Committee on Declaration of Rights in the Constitutional Convention. In this capacity he wrote the following preamble for the new Constitution, which was unanimously adopted: "We, the people of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, recognizing the Sovereignty of God, and humbly invoking His guidance in our future destiny, ordain and establish this Constitution for its government." This appropriate and beautiful recognition of God in our State Constitution will stand as a memorial to the name of its author. In some way, the fact of his having written these words should be preserved in the document which contains them.

WE HAVE hitherto expressed our confidence in Mr. Colfax's vindication of himself, and do not need to repeat. We also pointed out, what was the strong feature of his speech of vindication at South Bend, that the "S. C." check, for $1,200, on which all the accusation hinged, was never paid him, and probably never seen by him. He gives a letter from the clerk of the Sergeant-at-Arms, who paid the check, confirming this view. There really has never been a particle of real evidence implicating Mr. Colfax other than what he himself has supplied—which was that he bought some Credit Mobilier stock, and paid for it, supposing it all right, and that as soon he discovered it to be otherwise, he let it go, losing about $500. And all this before any scandal had been started in reference to it.

THE Commissioner of Internal Revenue, in reply to the question, "Whether a will admitted to probate since October 1, 1872, but dated prior to that time, is subject to stamp duty?" has very recently written a letter stating that the liability depends upon the date of the probate, and not on that of the will. He further says that if the probate was taken out prior to October 1, 1872, it should have been stamped, if the value of the effects exceeded one thousand dollars. Probates taken out prior to October 1, 1872, but not stamped, can be validated by the affixing of the proper stamp by a Collector of Internal Revenue, who may remit the penalty, provided that the instrument be presented within twelve months from its issue, and that satisfactory evidence be produced that there was no attempt to evade the law. Registers or other recording officers cannot legally attach the stamp in such cases as those mentioned above.

OUR readers will have noticed, in our report of the Constitutional Convention, yesterday, that that body is aware of the movement known to be on foot, to thwart its action by defeating the new Constitution, when it comes before the people, and is preparing to take measures to secure an honest election. The danger is, that the honest vote of the State will be overslaughed by the fraudulent. To prevent this, a special election is proposed, which, in the large cities is to be taken entirely out of the hands of the usual election officers, and stringent arrangements made to secure an honest vote. Precautions are also taken against repeating. If the Convention gives us a Constitution that fairly meets the requirements of the times, we believe it will be adopted by the popular vote. Yet there should be no blinking the fact that it is likely to be desperately fought by the professional politicians. It is wise, therefore, to permit the people as fair an expression as it is possible to obtain in these corrupt times.

A WEST NEWTON correspondent is exceedingly wrothy over the debtor law of this State, and is unable to comprehend why the State should collect its debts, without reference to the $300 exemption, while a private creditor can only do so when his debtor is worth more than the amount exempted. This subject is rather old for new discussion. We do not suppose a law can be framed that will work in a perfectly equitable manner as between the two classes referred to. Hence, in order to give the least trouble and suffering, the exemption law was framed, the principle being precisely the same as that involved in the bankrupt law. It assumes that the creditor class can better afford to meet with occasional loss, than to have families sold out of house and home. The few housekeeping articles possessed by a really poor family represent more of actual effort and privation than the thousands of the rich. Hence the law. It may, as our correspondent suggests, occasionally work inconvenience to the creditor class, but this cannot be avoided.

THE forty-sixth annual report of the Inspectors of Western Penitentiary is a valuable and suggestive document, partially for the intelligent and comprehensive reference it contains to the International Prison Congress held in London last year. The entire cost of the building is set down at $628,607.42, which is partially accounted for by the fact that a complete net work of vaults, sewers and culverts are provided, embracing some twelve miles of pipes. Otherwise the sum named would be deemed wildly extravagant. They claim that it would cost two and a half millions of dollars to remove and replace the Penitentiary—a somewhat solid argument against it. Four hundred and sixty-one prisoners are in the Penitentiary. The sum of $28,150 is asked of the Legislature, for salaries and various needs of the institution. Fifteen thousand nine hundred and seventy-nine dollars and seventy-one cents were received by the institution, during the year, from convict labor. The report of the chaplain embodies a brief discussion of the moral phases of prison influence and labor, and also his observations at the London Prison Congress. The report is compact, succinct and valuable.

THE Knickerbocker Life Insurance Company recently refused to pay a policy of insurance, for the reason that the party insured used intoxicating liquors. It does not state that he was an inebriate when insured, and that he deceived the company, but the inference from the report we have is, that he contracted the intoxicating habit after he had insured. Nor does the company say that it refused to receive the premiums on the policy at any time, but the claim is that the insured shortened his life by the intoxicating habit. This case illustrates a too prevailing tendency on the part of life insurance companies to avoid paying their policies. In any view of the case, the company is amenable to rigid criticism. According to its theory, no matter how little a person drinks, he shortens his life; and as it cannot be determined just how much, the company is entitled to the full benefit. No other theory can be set up, of course, than that this shortening of life was done to defraud the company,—hence his wife must be an accomplice, and so must not be paid. Rather she must spend her little all in litigating this fanciful claim, only to learn at last that the Insurance Company has money enough to cheat her out of the policy. Verily, this is a glorious illustration of the benefits of life insurance.

THE election of George S. Boutwell, to represent the State of Masachusetts in the United States Senate, serves to keep up the list of pure and able men who have given so much *eclat* to that State in years gone by. Massachusetts long since adopted a method of Senatorial representation which so long ruled at the south, and which has been the means of giving great influence to the State following it. This is, to select the purest and ablest men they have, and keep them in the United States Senate for a long term of years. By this means the State gets the benefit of their increasing experience and influence, while they have a strong inducement to keep themselves free from corruption and to devote their best powers to their duties, in the probability of retaining their honors so long as good behavior continues. Senator Sumner and Vice President Wilson have long been colleagues,—and their influence has been very potent. Mr. Boutwell is a worthy successor of Wilson. He has had experience in the House of Representatives, and wielded a powerful influence there. His career as Secretary of the Treasury has been highly honorable, and there is every reason for believing that his Senatorial career will be equally honorable with that which has already been developed.

THE American Consuls in Germany have reported to our Government the value of the imports to this country from Germany, and the exhibit is interesting and important. From it we learn that there has been a gain in the values of the articles shipped, from that of 1871, amounting to four million dollars, or more than twelve per cent. By far the largest portion comes from Prussia, which sent fourteen million dollars, Saxony ten millions, and the Hanse Towns six and a half millions, the balance being contributed from Bavaria, Baden and Wurtemberg. Cotton hosiery appears as the most valuable article in this list of our drafts upon German industry. Woolen cloths are next in amount. Hardware, ribbons, trimmings, toys, musical instruments, books, furs, glass and earthen ware, hops, leather and wines enter prominently into account. This shows that Germany is rapidly recuperating from the effects of the war with France, and that she may, ere long, prove a formidable competitor to the latter country for American trade. As yet, even Paris sends us goods valued at a higher figure than all Germany, but the latter is making a steady gain on the former. The large German population in this country, partially accounts for this, and at the same time, affords a reason why no hindrances should be put in its way.

WE ARE gratified to notice the improved prospects of the Spanish Republic, as indicated by the latest news. The Assembly, by a heavy vote, has agreed to take into consideration the bill for the dissolution of the National Assembly, for the election of a Constituent Cortes. The favor with which the measure is received, induces the hope that a body entirely favorable to the Government will be elected. In the meantime Barcelona, and several other towns that were of uncertain loyalty, have adopted the Republic, and given in their adhesion to the existing Government. The Carlists have been losing ground for several days, and their hold on the people is evidently weakening. Senor Figueras, President of Council, has gone into Catalonia, where he is very popular, to exert his influence in favor of quietude and loyalty. There is some controversy whether there shall be a Centralized or Federative Republic, but with a proper earnestness for the right, there ought to be no difficulty over this question. The Government, thus far, has been eminently prudent and wise, and seems to have a much better comprehension of what belongs to a Republic than have the French. It deserves to succeed, and if it may once get fairly organized, we are of the opinion that it will make thorough headway against the Carlists, and build up a model Republic where was once one of the worst despotisms of Europe.

THE SCANNELL murder trial in New York embodied about the most mawkish exhibition of sentimentalism ever exhibited in a court of justice. Scannell had announced his purpose to murder Donohoe long before he accomplished the deed, followed his victim from day to day, and eventually succeeded in shooting him. The evidence on these points was absolutely unimpeachable, and no attempt was made to controvert the facts. In place of this, a plea of insanity was set up, but no evidence was, or could be, brought forward to support it. Yet in order to make an impression on the jury, a detail of women was daily brought into court, and whenever any particularly direct evidence was elicited, they would raise a howl, and one after the other would make some affectionate demonstration toward the prisoner. At last, as a climax to these court theatricals, Scannel suddenly leaped up, and rushing toward a private room near by, roared and howled like a beast. The effect was all that could be desired. There were now four sympathetic jurymen, who could not pronounce a man guilty of murder, however guilty he might really be, when a bevy of women were ready to go into hysterics over him. A disagreement was the result, with a tolerably good prospect of the murderer's getting off without punishment. Such is New York justice. The jury system, as illustrated in these intensely stupid performances, seems well worthy of abrogation. When men are utterly incapable of weighing evidence, and can be imposed upon by a foolish display of women, there is no guarantee of justice. We strongly incline to the opinion that in New York, at least, despite the possibility of corrupt men gaining judicial positions, it is better that the issue of murder trials be left to the judges, who are capable of weighing the evidence, and are generally above being imposed upon as were a portion of the jury in the Scannell case. It is quite evident, as matters are going, that punishment for murder is about played out in New York. Foster and Stokes are in no immediate danger of the scaffold, and Scannell is triumphant over evidence and law.

COL. R. B. BEATH forwarded us a circular embodying the conclusions of a committee of the Grand Army of the Republic, relative to the establishment of Industrial Schools for the benefit of Soldiers' Orphans. It will be remembered that Governor Hartranft adverted to this subject in his annual message. The Committee referred to, after giving the subject mature consideration, report against the formation of Industrial Schools, assigning as reasons that but a few industrial branches, and these of the plainest kind, could be taught, while the children would feel that they were on a par with those of the Reform School. What is proposed, is embraced in the following paragraph of the General Order issued:

"We propose that this idea be so extended that scholars, who desire it and are qualified therefor, may be sent to the "School of Design for Women," the Agricultural College, or Normal Schools, and, further, that boys and girls inclined to learn any of the mechanic or high arts that could not be learned at their homes, or in small villages and interior towns, shall be provided, through the aid of the members of the Grand Army, with places in machine shops, or elsewhere, and also with homes where they would be under proper influences, and that the State should make up the deficiency between the amount earned by them and that required for their support during the first year or two. Many girls who now have to struggle along as seamstresses, could earn a livlihood as photographers, book-keepers, &c. Many boys with a natural talent for engineering or machinery, could learn these professions, obtain good salaries and occupy a higher place in the community than under existing circumstances."

Thirty thousand dollars will be asked of the Legislature, to carry this plan into effect. It is proposed to place this sum in the hands of Governor Hartranft and Superintendent Wickersham. It is a worthy measure and deserves success.

### THE PACIFIC RAILROAD.

One of the outcroppings of the Credit Mobilier scandal is a disposition, observable among metropolitan as well as country journals, to decry the Union Pacific Railroad. This is not very wise, or remarkably grateful. After all is said that can be, of the operations of Durant and Ames, the fact still remains that these gentlemen and their coadjutors labored with wonderful energy, and financiered with remarkable tact and skill, in carrying forward this great enterprise. We are apt, at times, to forget that when the road was under construction it was looked upon with suspicion, and regarded, at times, with absolute dread by business men. It was long regarded as certain to prove a failure, and the fear was that it would involve much capital and several business houses in its downfall. It is a great road, and while it undoubtedly cost more than it should have done, it will ultimately pay its way out, if rightly managed.

Aside from its immediate commercial importance, as representing a vast amount of wealth, and linking the Atlantic slopes with those of the Pacific, it has a great value to the Government and nation, in the influence it enables us to exert upon the commerce of the world. The traffic of China and Japan, which formerly came to this country by way of Europe, now goes to Europe by way of America. No one can yet estimate the possible influence that will be exerted by this road, in connection with such others as may yet be built, in bringing to this country the exchanges of the world. Very many believe that the conditions are already known and need only to be utilized, which will establish here, the world's exchange. So that in place of gold being exported, and exchanges made up in Europe, it will be imported, and the exchanges of the world determined here. If this mighty commercial revolution should ever take place, one of the first steps toward it, it will be remembered, was the building of the Pacific Railroad. Hence while members of Congress may be severely judged for their wrongs, the road and many of its promoters are only deserving of unsparing praise.

### GLADSTONE'S RESIGNATION.

Reports from England render it entirely probable that Gladstone will retire from the Premiership, although the position is beset with so much difficulty that Disraeli is not particularly anxious to enter upon power with things as they now are. He probably would prefer to wait and defeat his adversary at a time when he could combine the elements more favorably toward his own permanency, should he accept the control of the Government. His ablest supporters are away, and he has not the material at hand to form as strong a Cabinet as he might desire. More than this, the Gladstone party haven majority in Parliament, despite the recent defeat, and are desirous of giving the Premier a vote of confidence, and keep him where he is. It is quite evident, as we remarked yesterday, that generally the defeat is not accepted as involving a lack of confidence in the ministry, but is simply exceptional, and many who voted to defeat the University bill, did it from direct prejudice, and not as a rebuke to Gladstone. There is in this fact the possible basis for an arrangement of the existing difficulty.

Against it, however, are two other very important and significant circumstances. One is, Gladstone's desire to retire from politics; and the other, the Queen's very evident partiality for Disraeli. The old minister, however, is entirely too shrewd not to know that his time has not yet come. Could Parliament be dissolved, and a new election had, whereby a majority for his party could be secured, there is no doubt but that Disraeli would desire the honors and particularly the emoluments of the Premiership. But these contingencies are involved in great doubt. Should Gladstone, however, yield to his desire for the quietude of private life, the way would be smoother, as there is no one else in the English Parliament that Disraeli would greatly fear. Should Gladstone be persuaded to remain at the head of his party, with the majority he now has, it would be quite certain that Disraeli would be driven from power in a short time. These are the elements that are immediately at work, and which will determine the action of both parties finally. There can be little doubt that Parliament and the country would prefer that Gladstone should remain in power, at least for the present.

The contest, which ended in Gladstone's defeat, was one of unusual animation, when we consider the nature of the question over which the struggle occurred. It was not, in any broad sense, a Government question,—that is, one which affected the fundamental principles of Government. It simply referred to education in Ireland, the project being to liberalize educational institutions of that country, so as to meet the views of the various denominations. It was really a visionary measure, and was denounced by Catholic and Protestant alike. Cardinal Cullen made a very special onslaught upon it, a few day before the vote. Yet it was a question which excited a large amount of prejudice, which it was not difficult to combine in a vote. Extraordinary measures were employed to get members in. One, it is said, was brought over from Paris in a special steamer. So the vote was large, and, under the impulse of prejudice, the majority went against the Government. The wonder is that the majority was not larger. That it was not, was rather a compliment than a censure, rightly considered. But Gladstone is impulsive, and this was the last of a series of pet measures. As a consequence, he moved an adjournment, which, of course, brought up the question of resignation, and placed him in a very embarrassing position.

We really hope that he may be persuaded to stay in power. The elevation of Disraeli, at this particular juncture, might be attended with unpleasant results in this country. He is politically in the minority, and would be compelled to develop some popular measure, in order to gain adherents, and stay in power. One of the most difficult things Gladstone has had to do of late, was to repress the disposition to attempt to back out of the Alabama settlement. There is undoubtedly a strong sentiment in England adverse to the payment to this country of the Geneva award. Should this, for example, be taken up by Disraeli, and an election ordered, in which the canvass would be filled with appeals to the cupidity and prejudice of the people, he would probably carry the country on the popular vote. Out of this, complications with this country would necessarily grow. If Gladstone remained in power, these need not come up. Hence our interest in the question.

### BISMARCK AND THE POPE.

**Remarkable Article on the Pontifical Position of Rome.**

A Berlin correspondent of the New York *Herald* says Prince Bismarck outlined the main points of his speech to the Prussian people by the publication of a remarkable article on the subject of the Pontifical position of Rome, in his press organ, the *National Zeitung*, of Berlin. The production goes on to say:

"If curse and ban possessed an immediate magical agency—if the conjurer of the Vatican could let fly the little stone that would smash the Colossus—the oppressed Church would change itself into a triumphal one, and that in the proximate future. Never have more objurgations fallen from the lips of any Pope than from those of Pius IX. There is no State with which he has not fallen out. He has solemnly cursed the fundamental laws of Germany, of Austria, of Italy; he has commenced open war with Switzerland; he conspires against the constitution at present obtaining in France; his anathema has fallen upon Spanish arrangements; several years have elapsed since he expelled the Russian Envoy with violence from his Court; such matters, even in Papal history, are not by way of being rarities—at least during the last three centuries. The Church has accommodate itself to many incomprehensible things; but hitherto, when the Church's need has risen to its maximum point through the vagaries of a Pope, help has always been hard at hand. The savior Death has appeared and has bundled off the old conjuror; and, inspired by the Holy Ghost, the Conclave has raised to the Apostle-Prince a man of diametrically opposite principles. * * * Do not these words exactly fit the present condition of the world? Not the temporality, but the Church itself has fallen, through syllabus and dogma of infallibility, into a far worse and more dangerous position than that under the Pontificate of the last seventh Clement. It was, considering the peyenic temper (*Geistesstimmung*) of the age, the most fatal of all the Roman stupidities to insist upon the proclamation of these theories. It was a matter of absolute indifference what the Church thought about them; we, who do not belong to her, were insulted by the impertinence with which an old and, according to our notions, ignorant man, dared publicly and solemnly, in the paragraphs of his syllabus, to curse that which he esteemed holy, and to assume to himself, in the paragraphs of his fantastical dogma, a lordship over us. Wordiness, culture, the State itself, were challenged with an intrepidity only equalled by the blindness of the ringleader; but we avoided the calamity. When the opponent of infallibility, those eighty-four men who had in all preliminary meetings declared themselves against the proclamation of the dogma, quitted Rome before the decisive vote of the Council, abandoning their flag in the most cowardly manner, the ban in Rome sprang an irreparable leak, and it was plainly manifest that those who sat in it were no martyrs, but hirelings; then society, half incredulous, saw with astonishment and horror that in the General Council of Catholic Christendom there was not one conscientious man to stand up and say, 'Here I stand; I can no other, God help me further. Amen!' This fact condemned the Catholic hierarchy. The infallible Pope Pius IX. was, in 1849, the ideal of the Italian liberals whom to-day he curses. The transformation which the Church then hoped for at the hands of the German Catholic Church already cast widely before it its majestic shadow. Wherefore secede from a church which intends to make its peace with modern culture and society? So said quiet, thoughtful people—and remained. The syllabus, the "non possumus" and the infallibility dogma were necessary to put the German Old Catholicists and Rome nothing real or durable can exist except war. Roman Catholicism is being surely driven to take up that position which, 1,500 years ago, perishing heathendom occupied with regard to ambitious Christendom. It is the religion * * * which God-Consul * * * long as Rome could dispose of the secularism in her service, and the night of ignorance besbrouded the world, her mastery was easy. No intelligence was required to burn dissidents. The conflict in which we are now engaging in Germany derives the desperation of its character from the fact that the State has too long favored and furthered the aggressions of the Church * * * The liberals over-estimate the strength of their adversary. In the end this battle must be a battle of intelligence; and upon that territory the Jesuits, ghostly as well as worldly, with all their dogmas and the miracles of the saints to boot, cannot but quickly come to grief."

### OHIO NEWS.

A DEFIANT milliner, at Defiance, recently flounced a minister in his pulpit, for slander.

A YOUNG man named Charles Brockingham was accidentally killed in a coal mine at New Straitsville on Wednesday.

THE Ohio State Temperance Alliance has issued a call for a State Temperance Convention, at Columbus, on the 19th of March, "to consult on the best course of action in the present political crisis."

THE residence of Milo Miller, seven miles from Zanesville, was entirely destroyed by fire on Sunday last. Mr. Miller, who is lame from rheumatism, was considerably burned about the head and face. Everything in the building was destroyed.

THE dwelling of Peter Stoker, near Dayton, was destroyed by fire on Saturday evening. The fire caught accidentally. A high wind at the time rendered unavailing the effort to put out the fire, which was small when discovered. Loss heavy; no insurance.

IN Perry township, Tuscarawas county, John Miller owns an old blind ewe that has grazed grass for twenty-five successive; she is the mother of exactly two lambs, and gave birth to two lambs when she was only one year old, and three each year after until she was twenty-one years old.

THREE boilers exploded at Orange furnace, Jackson Count House, on Sunday night, seriously wounding two employes, and demolishing the smoke-stack and building. Heavy pieces of the boilers were blown from one to two hundred yards. The damage is between $9,000 and $10,000. One man is missing, and it is feared may be dead and buried in the ruins.

## MEMPHIS.

**Wholesale Murder—The Bodies Burned to Conceal the Crime.**

MEMPHIS, March 12.—The Vicksburg (Mississippi,) *Herald* says that the steamer R. B. Hurt arrived yesterday, and her officers bring further particulars of the Rolling Fork fire and the loss of life. The store of Messrs. Ring & Moore, was destroyed by fire during Tuesday night, and on Wednesday the charred remains of Jessie Moore, Mrs. Moore, Mr. Goodhue and child, and Billy James were taken from the debris. The skull of Mr. Moore had been broken in across the forehead evidently with an ax, and the head of Mr. Goodhue had been almost severed from the body apparently with an ax. The body of Mrs. Moore and child showed no evidences of any wounds. Mr. Joe Tyng is missing, and it is feared that he also has been foully dealt with. It was supposed at Rolling Fork that Mr. Ring had gone to Vicksburg on the steamer a day or two previous to the occurrence, but nothing has been heard of him by his friends here. Billy Jones, a child seven or eight years old, and son of the well-known ruffianan, who had left Billy with Mr. Moore while he was engaged in other sections of the country, is also missing. The murdering of four or five persons, and the burning of the house to conceal the crime is enough, of course, to arouse all the sections of the country adjacent, and intense excitement prevails. Robbery was doubtless the potential object in view by the fiends, but, being discovered at this, they probably murdered the inmates of the house and then fired it, hoping to hide all traces of their bloody work.

### Four Railroad Tracks Between Pittsburgh and Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, March 11.—At the annual meeting of the Pennsylvania railroad directors, to-day, a report was read which says that with the acceptance by the shareholders of the act passed by the Legislature authorizing the doubling of the capital stock, the company will be placed in possession of means for the laying of two additional tracks between this city and Pittsburgh, so that it will have in operation four tracks to be used for through and two for local traffic.

### Smuggling Flower Seeds.

It has been discovered that valuable foreign flower seeds are being smuggled through the principal Custom Houses. The law provides that samples may be imported duty free, but large quantities of seeds are sent through in letter envelopes, and some of these seeds will sell for $20 an ounce in gold. These letters cannot be opened by the Custom House officers, but they can hold them till called for by the owner, when he can be required to open it before the Custom House officials. Orders will issue from the Treasury to have these smugglers attended to.

## HARRISBURG.

### The Appropriation Bill in Committee of the Whole.

### Pay of Members Fixed at Fifteen Hundred Dollars for the Session.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

HARRISBURG, March 12, 1873.

**The General Appropriation Bill.**

This bill reported from the Committee of Ways and Means on Monday night, has been printed, and is in the hands of members. It appropriates between four and five millions of dollars, considerably in excess of the average appropriations since the war expenses were cut off. A glance at the provisions of the bill will be of interest, as showing what it costs to "run" the second State of the Commonwealth. First, as to the appropriations for the various executive departments, we have the following:

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|---|---|
| Salary of Governor | $10,000 |
| Private Secretary and Messengers | 4,900 |
| Secretary of the Commonwealth (salary) | 4,000 |
| Deputy, nine clerks and Incidentals | 28,275 |
| Auditor General | 4,000 |
| Eleven clerks and Incidentals | 21,675 |
| Surveyor General | 2,700 |
| Fourteen clerks and incidentals | 22,900 |
| Attorney General | 4,000 |
| Deputy and contingencies | 3,200 |
| Adjutant General | 2,500 |
| Three clerks and Incidentals | 13,950 |
| Superintendent Common Schools | 2,500 |
| Two deputies, three clerks and Incidentals | 15,375 |
| State Treasurer | 5,000 |
| Four clerks and Incidentals | 8,800 |

In addition, $4,300 is appropriated to the Bureau of Statistics; $9,000 to the State Library; $11,225 to the Superintendent of Public Buildings; $60,000 for the public printing and binding; $330,000 for the salaries of Judges of the Supreme and District Court and Court of Common Pleas. The salaries of the Judges of the Supreme Court are increased to $8,000 per annum, to be in lieu of all daily pay, mileage or other expenses heretofore allowed by law.

The pay of members of the Legislature is fixed at $1,500 without mileage, and each member serving on committees on contested seats is allowed $500 in addition, provided that no one shall be paid more than $500, though drawn upon more than one of the committees. The chaplains are only paid the sorry sum of three hundred dollars. Do members gauge the value of their prayers by a personal appreciation of their spiritual influence?

The appropriations for interest of the funded debt falling due during the fiscal year amount to $1,550,000.

The appropriations for school purposes are $800,000 for the support of common schools, $460,000 (or so much as may be necessary) for all purposes connected with the soldiers' orphans' schools, $10,000 to each of the State normal schools, and $5,000 to each of these schools for special appropriations for building purposes, payment of indebtedness, etc. Also $10,000 to the State Agricultural College, and $15,000 for a normal department in the Lincoln University (colored) in Chester county. This makes the total appropriations for school purposes about one million four hundred thousand dollars.

The appropriations recommended for charitable and humane purposes are as follows:

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|---|---|
| Board of State Charities | $ 7,800 |
| Insane Asylum, Harrisburg | 120,000 |
| Danville Asylum | 120,000 |
| Deaf and Dumb Asylum | 50,908 |
| Blind Asylum | 39,000 |
| Dixmont Hospital | 26,000 |
| Northern Home, Friendless Children, Philadelphia | 5,000 |
| Educational Home for boys, Philadelphia | 10,000 |
| Society for alleviating prison miseries, Philadelphia | 3,000 |
| Lackawanna Hospital, Scranton | 2,500 |
| Marine Hospital, Erie | 10,000 |
| Children's Home, Philadelphia | 2,000 |
| Soldiers' Orphans' Home, Pittsburgh | 5,000 |
| Home for Destitute Colored Children, Philadelphia | 1,000 |
| St. Mary's Hospital, Philadelphia | 5,000 |
| German Hospital, Philadelphia | 5,000 |
| Women's Hospital, Philadelphia | 15,000 |
| Orthopedic Hospital Philadelphia | 2,000 |
| House of Friendless, Harrisburg | 3,000 |
| Training School at Media | 23,000 |
| Deaf and Dumb Institution of Pennsylvania, for erection general hospital | 100,000 |
| House of Refuge, Philadelphia | 50,000 |
| Reform School, Western Pennsylvania | 65,500 |
| Lunatic Hospital, Pittsburgh | 19,000 |
| Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, for erection of hospital | 100,000 |
| Homeopathic Hospital, Pittsburgh | 10,000 |

The total foots up between seven and eight hundred thousand dollars. Nearly all the appropriations are recommended by the Board of State Charities. Several of them are made conditional on the raising of sums by private subscription to be applied to the same purpose, backed by the State. Thus, the appropriation of $100,000 for the hospital of the University of Pennsylvania requires as a conditional precedent that $250,000 shall be raised by the University, and the Jefferson Medical College is required to raise from private subscription $100,000 before it is entitled to the sum named in the bill.

The specific appropriations for Allegheny county are as follows:

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|---|---|
| District and Common Pleas Judges | $25,000 |
| Western Penitentiary | 80,044 |
| Dixmont Hospital | 28,000 |
| State Lunatic Asylum | 5,000 |
| Western Penna. Reform School | 16,500 |
| For purchase of new site and removal of the same | 60,000 |
| General Hospital, Twelfth ward, for improvements | 12,000 |
| Homeopathic Hospital | 10,000 |

HARRISBURG, March 13, 1873.

**Considering the Appropriation Bill.**

Immediately on the meeting of the House, this morning, Mr. Mitchell, Chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means, called up the appropriation bill, and the House went into Committee of the Whole to consider it by sections, with Mr. Hancock, of Philadelphia, the only witty member of the House, in the chair. This gentleman furnishes all the spice in the way of humor attainable by the House, from the sayings or doings of its members, and when he takes the floor, or the chair in the Committee, it is an invariable sign of a reign of good humor and jolliness. Besides this, Mr. Hancock is one of the most useful members of the House; he has a high character among his associates for integrity as a legislator, and as the one member of the Philadelphia delegation supposed to be independent of all ring control. He does pretty much as he pleases, and is a terror to evil doers, be they of his colleagues and their schemes of jobbery.

In considering the appropriation bill in Committee, Mr. Brown, of Erie, moved to increase the salary of the Surveyor General from $2,500 to $3,000. He urged this because no man could live on the salary named in Harrisburg; but it appearing that the Surveyor General don't generally reside here, and that his constant presence is not essential to the conduct of the business of the office, the motion was rejected—ayes 19, nays 40.

The appropriation of $30,000 for the purpose of "aiding deserving soldiers' orphans who attend the orphans schools of Pittsburgh and Scranton to fit themselves for teachers at the State Normal Schools," and for "assisting orphans who need assistance after leaving school in learning trades" was objected to, and a motion made to reduce it to $20,000. After some little discussion the motion was rejected by a large majority of the Committee.

When the section was reached in regard to the pay of members, Mr. Dartt, of Bradford, moved to make the salary $1,000 instead of $1,500 as proposed by the committee. This proposition received a ridiculously small support, only three or four members voting for it, and the section by which the members voted themselves an increase of five hundred dollars went through with a big mouthful.

In regard to the payment of members of committees on contested elections, additional compensation, Mr. Wolfe, of Union, moved to reduce the sum

# DAILY GAZETTE.

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T. P. HOUSTON,.....D. L. FLEMING.
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KING, REED & CO.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 19, 1873.


THE GREAT contest over our City Charter will come off this week. We hope it will be subjected to very rigid criticism before being passed by the Legislature. Even as amended it is not perfect. While we should aim to increase the influence and importance of the city, it should not be done at the expense of the rights of any.

CHARTERS are the order of the day. The New York Legislature has had a document of the kind before it all winter, which has gained the unenviable notoriety of being execrated by every journal in New York. It is denounced as aiming to place the city in the care of another ring, and to turn it over to a gang of organized plunderers. It has not yet passed, and hopes are entertained that it will not.

WE ARE gratified that Attorney General Williams has at last obtained possession of the books of the Credit Mobilier, and trust he may find in them the evidence for the prosecutions with which he is charged. That outrage ought to be sifted to the very bottom, and wherever the Government can make guilty parties disgorge their ill-gotten gains, it ought to be done. While the aggregate result will not probably amount to much, financially, the exposures will be of great value.

THE detailed intelligence as to the manner in which the forgeries were perpetrated on the Bank of England show them to have been consummated with rare skill and patience. So careful were the forgers, and so perfect in every detail of their operations, that they might have gone on for a considerable while, had they not omitted to date one of their acceptances. It is to be hoped that such a dangerous band of forgers will be thoroughly entrapped, and securely imprisoned.

SENATOR CAMERON, if we may trust the correctness of Washington despatches, may be credited with a very excellent move in a small way,—that of limiting the office-seeking propensity of Rev. Dr. Newman, by cutting off that abortion, the Inspectorate of Consuls. We are not disposed to credit all the disagreeable rumors afloat relative to the reverend gentleman referred to, but it was certainly in extremely bad taste for him, while Chaplain of the Senate, to accept the other position he is credited with.

GOVERNOR DIX gives, very fully, his reasons for not commuting Foster's sentence, in a letter to Rev. Mr. Tyng. It thoroughly explodes the various claims to sympathy set up in his behalf, and shows that the murder of Putnam was premeditated, and that the prisoner had had every possible consideration shown him that could be thought of. On the other hand, the Governor claims that society has claims, and that the law must be enforced in its behalf. The result of it all is, that Foster will be executed on Friday next.

THE President has made a short corner on the seekers of place in his Cabinet, and will probably do the same thing in a day or two for office-seekers in general. He has promptly filled Mr. Boutwell's place, by the appointment of Assistant Secretary Richardson, and proposes to complete the entire list of official changes in a brief time. While the civil service rules do not apply to Cabinet appointments, the President has practically made them applicable by promoting Mr. Richardson, and will probably make other promotions from the working force of the Treasury Department.

THE nomination of our townsman, Judge Shannon, for the Chief Justiceship of Dakota, is one that will meet with general approval among those who know the recipient of the honor, in our community and elsewhere. The Judge is well qualified by years of experience and legal training for the position, and will not fail, should he accept the place, to fill it with dignity and in a manner to reflect credit upon the Judiciary and upon himself. The compliment of the nomination by the President—which will be confirmed by the Senate—is the more conspicuous from the fact that it was not sought, and the first intimation the gentleman had of it was the notice by the press.

THE Pittsburgh M. E. Conference commences its annual session to-day, at Salem, Ohio, Bishop Harris presiding. These yearly convocations are regarded with great interest by the ministry and laity of the denomination, both because of the associations and the changes which occur in the list of appointments. This year, quite a number of prominent churches in this city will change pastors, a fact of great solicitude to those interested. The presiding Bishop was elected at the General Conference in May last and is regarded as one of the best executive men of the entire board. He will proceed to visit the mission conferences in India, China and Europe, as soon at the session of the Pittsburgh Conference is ended.

IT SEEMS that there is hope inspired among the department clerks at Washington, based upon a single vowel. If that letter is *a*, they will be entitled to an addition to their salaries; if it is *o*, they are cut off from increase of pay. The facts are, that the bill increasing salaries, notably those of members of Congress, also provides for the increase of salaries of Capitol or Capital clerks—if the former, it refers, of course, only to those at the Capitol building; if the latter, it refers to all department clerks. So much, therefore, is there in a letter. We earnestly sympathize with the poor clerks, and really wish the bill had contained an error, by which members of Congress would have been prevented from receiving extra pay, while the hard working clerks, who are generally so poorly paid, might have had the benefit of the error.

NEW YORK journals, notably the *World*, *Times* and *Tribune*, are devoting considerable attention to the Pennsylvania Central Railroad, and its annual meeting. The *Times* seems to be able to see that a great railroad corporation may legitimately require an increase of capital when its business is increasing so rapidly as to require extra tracks along its entire length. The *Tribune* is full of the Jersey fight, and can only see in the Central a road that has leased the several Jersey roads, and fights for its rights against rival corporations. The *Tribune* is on the side of the rivals, and can only say hard things of the Pennsylvania corporation. The *World*, by some singular freak seems, to have taken the Reading road as its patron saint, and abuses the Pennsylvania road from the stand point of its great rival. All this is exceedingly absurd. The Central, with matchless skill and power, is building up the greatest railway system known to the country, and is already famous for the thoroughness with which its roads are appointed, and the safety with which they are run. There is really no occasion for abusing the road because of the increase of capital, as it will go toward improving the facilities of the road, and carry a satisfactory dividend with it.

As the Annual Report has created so much controversy among New York journals, and as it interests the citizens of Pennsylvania more than any other State, we publish it full on third page this morning.

THE *Dispatch* shows its hand in local option, arguing against the constitutionality of the law, and against the wisdom of the measure itself. Whatever may be said of the enforcement of practical prohibition, we have not the slightest doubt as to the constitutionality of the law. The action of the Legislature is precisely identical with instances, wherein it authorizes the people to, by vote, levy taxes or determine the opening of streets, or accept a charter. If they may do these several things, they may also determine whether intoxicating liquors shall be sold in their midst. We regard it as particularly absurd to doubt the constitutionality of a law which has so many counterparts in legislation. Furthermore, the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, in session in Philadelphia, in a case brought before it, has just decided that the law is constitutional. As to the wisdom of the measure, it is difficult to see how it can be doubted. It permits the people of a given locality, to determine for themselves whether they will have liquor sold as a beverage in their midst. We regard this as infinitely better than to determine a question of the kind by direct legislation. There has always been violent opposition in this country, to having the Legislature pass sumptuary laws, and where these have been established by legislative enactment, they have generally proven failures.

The views of the GAZETTE have been so clearly expressed, heretofore, on this question, that we see no reason for repetition. We are gratified at the deep interest taken, and if a fair election is had, the vote may be taken as indicating the exact drift of opinion in this city and county, on the subject. We most earnestly hope the vote will be full. Despite the attitude of the *Post*, we must also insist that the issue is a non-partisan one. No fact is more clear than that party managers have nothing to do with the pending election, and that it is equally certain that no regard is paid to party fealty. There are Republicans who are working with might and main for license, and Democrats who are equally energetic against it. And so, *vice versa*, there are Republicans against license and Democrats for it.

WE ARE possessed of a desire to gratify the *Post*, even when its question, are unreasonable and without point. It asks whether we do not think it would be better to return to Congress those who represented the South before the war, rather than those recently elected by the Republican party. We will make the point more specific than even the *Post* puts it. Before the war, we had Jeff. Davis, John C. Breckenridge, Robert Toombs, and various gentlemen of that ilk in Congress, representing the South. They did it influentially and ably. But they planned and precipitated the rebellion, one of the most gigantic crimes known to human history. Therefore, we believe they should never be again allowed places in Congress. With characteristic unfairness, the *Post* belittles the Southern delegation in Congress, unless they are Democrats. There are colored men and whites, Republicans and Democrats representing the South in Congress at this time, the whole making a very respectable delegation. This is, in the main, as we would have it. The *Post* has a silly habit of giving a partisan bias to everything, and asks us whether we know of Democrats guilty of seeking admission to seats they were charged with buying. Of course we have. We remember E. R. V. Wright, of New Jersey, who notoriously bought his election to the United States Senate, and was admitted. We remember John P. Stockton, who gained his first election through an informality, and was put out. Most of the long list of contested elections, in Democratic times, before the war, turned on just such issues; and it was perfectly notorious that a Whig or Republican stood no chance in contesting the seat of a Democrat. Referring to Colfax, we offset him with Breckenridge, who, while Vice President, was engaged in the counsels of the conspirators against the Southern oligarchy. No crime has been proven against Colfax, while no one disputes that Breckenridge was a traitor to his country while he yet occupied the Vice Presidential office. We have not the time to look up, at this moment, the exact *data* of several instances to which we can, we are confident, refer; but if the *Post* should be anxious, we may accommodate it very fully.

## PERSONAL.

CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG goes to Europe in June.

BARNEY BIGLIN, the celebrated oarsman, has been elected to the New York Legislature.

DR. LUSHINGTON has bequeathed his papers to his sister-in-law, Frances Rebecca Carr.

THE Countess de Montijo, mother of the ex-Empress Eugenie, has been stricken with blindness.

MRS. JEAN MARGARET DAVENPORT LANDER, the tragedienne, is spending the winter in Rome.

MISS EMILY FAITHFUL and Miss Anna Dickinson spoke on the same evening, in Cincinnati, a few days ago.

JOSEPH BOWMAN, of Washington county, Tenn., was married a few days ago for the third time within the space of twelve months.

HENRY C. BOWEN, of the Brooklyn *Union*, denies that his only brother was ever insane, or that he has lately escaped from the Hartford Asylum.

JENNIE T. SAFFORD, lately divorced from the Governor of Arizona, was married on February 21th, at Sacramento, to H. B. Loomis, formerly of La Crosse.

THE total height of six members of the imperial family in Germany is two inches over twelve yards; which accounts for the great length to which that family is allowed to go.

Two brothers in Iowa married two sisters, and afterward their father married a sister of their wives. Most of their spare time is now devoted to efforts to ascertain the relationship of their children.

ANNA DICKINSON is twenty-eight years old, and is worth a quarter of a million dollars, every dollar of which she earned herself. There's many a poor but honest young man who would like to protect the fair Anna.

SOME of the English papers should learn that it was not Hon. James Brooks, of New York, who beat Senator Sumner with a gutta percha cane, but a young fire eater of South Carolina, named Preston S. Brooks. The latter died some years ago.

JEDEDIAH BUTCHARD, once preaching a revival sermon, was interrupted by the entrance of Aaron Burr. "Here comes one," says the revivalist, "against whom even I will testify in the day of judgment." "Yes, sir," said Burr, "in fifty years of criminal practice, I have always found the greatest rascal turn State's evidence."

THE death is announced of M. Armand Godard, one of the proprietors of the great glass works of Baccarat, Meurthe—a distinguished amateur in painting and the owner of the two famous bulls of Baccarat, for which an American recently offered him $10,000, but which he has bequeathed, together with a fine work of Jacques, to the Museum of the Louvre.

A FRIEND of the Hon. John P. Hale writes to the *Christian Union*: "His mind is clear, his perceptions quick, and his voice strong, while his right limbs are enfeebled by paralysis, and his physical system weakened by long confinement, caused by paralysis and subsequent breaking of his leg. He reads much, and takes a lively interest in and just view of all Congressional proceedings."

CALEB WARNER, of Dodge township, Boone county, Iowa, has got himself into a queer fix. Some time ago he deeded all his property over to his wife. A few days ago he was arrested on complaint of a Miss Foster, a girl who had been living with him, who charges him with her seduction. The court bailed him over in $1,000, and his wife, who has the property of the family, refuses to go his bail, and allows him to go to jail.

MR. JOHN HOPKINS, of Baltimore, has conveyed to a board of trustees $2,000,000 for the purpose of building in Baltimore a free hospital, which shall furnish accommodations for 400 patients; also, for a hospital for convalescents somewhere near the city, and to put a wall around the thirteen acres already purchased for the use of the hospital. He will also have a training-school for nurses established, and build a home for colored orphans or colored children neglected by their parents. These hospitals and the training-school and colored home are intended ultimately to form a part of the medical department of the University.

IT is well, known that Alexander Von Humboldt died in a state bordering on poverty. His financial embarrassments were caused by his loss in 1843, of the sum of $9,600 or $10,000 in gold, which the King of Prussia had presented to him. At the time it was believed that the money had been stolen from the great savant; but the police were unable to find any clue to its disappearance. Strange to say a short time since the gentleman now living in the house formerly occupied by Mr. Humboldt, found the money in a small box among some old rubbish in the cellar. How it got there puzzles Humboldt's intimate acquaintances exceedingly.

## PITTSBURGH LETTER LIST.

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PITTSBURGH GAZETTE OFFICE,
MARCH 19, 1873.

The following letters remain uncalled for in the Pittsburgh Postoffice, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 19, 1873.

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Bailey Miss A
Bailey Miss A
Bedford Mrs M
Berkley Mrs J
Bettle Lucy
Bingham Mrs B
Bitner Miss M
Boone Mrs J C
Boughton Mrs A
Bradie Mrs N
Brook Miss A
Burns Miss M (for)
Burns Miss J M
Cameron Miss L
Carroll Mrs Kate
Caverly Miss N
Clark Mrs C A
Cools Miss C
Coltenbaugh L
Cotter Mrs R
Conwell Miss M
Crawford M L
Crawford R K
Crook Miss M
Craven Mrs H
Cuney Miss A M
Cunningham S L
Cunningham M
Davis Miss M J
Davis Miss R
Dunlap H L M
Deschmuyter L
Dixon Miss E
Doerster Miss M
Doolan Miss M
Donahue Mrs (or)
Dubois Mrs A
Dubler Miss M A
Elson Mrs F V
Edgerton Miss E
Edson Mrs C A
Erwin Miss J M
Evans Miss S H
Ferrier Miss L
Ferrar Mrs
Finlay Mrs J G
Flanagan Miss K
Fleming Miss K
Forester Mrs W
Foster Mrs H
Fornshaft Miss
Franklin Mrs L
Gallahan Mrs A
Gangl Miss L
Gallagher Miss M
Gleason Miss H E
Gwin Mrs M A
Girvin Mrs Ellen
Girtiegle Ellen
Goodell Miss L
Gray Mrs E A
Green Miss A
Green Miss M
Hager Mrs M
Halle Miss L J
Hamor Mrs H G
Hanon Miss J
Harper W (for)
Harris Miss C
Harvey Miss C
Harts-n Miss M
Hays Miss J W
Hendly Mrs K
Ho an K F J (for)
Horn Mrs H
Hurst Miss M
Hunter Mrs M E
Jackson Mrs N
Johnston Mrs S W
Jones Mrs M
Jones J V
Jones Henry W
Jordan J W
Johnston & Co G
Johnston F M
Kahler Henry
Kappe Geo
Keefe Rich
Kerr Sarah
Kingle A J
Kinsley Patrick
Knaebly Thos
Knaebly Mrs E
McCutcheon A B
McCullough C
McCown Barbara
McGinn Mrs
McEwan Miss M
McGuire Mrs C
McKelvey Sarah
McKnight Mrs F
McMasters Miss
McNear Miss A
Marvin Mrs E
Neuman Mrs C A
Nickolson Miss
Noble Mrs Ellen
Norman Miss A
Parker Mrs J
Pinkerton Mrs M
Pitcairn Miss M
Price Miss Clara
Pendleton Mrs S
Quigley Miss A
Maggiano Mrs G A
Reading Mrs F
Reuter Mrs Carl
Richie Miss A
Richardson Mrs S
Rissli g Mrs A
Rosh Miss M A
Robinson Miss A
Robinson Miss A
Rose M A J P
Rush Mrs John
Rugh Mrs J
Sarver Mrs E
Sellers Mrs Clara
Scott Mrs M
Scaby Mrs H
Shields Miss M
Sheridan Mrs K
Sheridan Miss K
Shoffin Miss M
Smith Miss M D
Simpson Mrs A
Sterr Miss A L
Smith Mrs E G
Smith Mrs K
Snyder Miss M
Springer Mrs A
Stewart Miss M
Stevenson H M
Stratton Miss A E
Sturm Miss C
Tapping Miss E
Tolland Miss M
Tanner Mrs F E
Trout M E
Thomas Miss A
Thurston E J
Thompson Mrs M J
Wa ker Miss M
Watson Mrs A A
Watt Mrs Irvin
Warrington E
Weller Miss M
West Miss M J
Wheating Mrs K
White Miss M
Wilson M s J A
Wilson Miss M
Woods Miss L
Worthington H
Wilgus Mrs K
Wright Miss A
Young Mrs
Young Mrs L A

GENTLEMEN'S LIST.

Ackerman &
Agnew Daniel
Allen & Brown
Allen Jas
Aldrich W W
Akers John
Airhart Geo
Alleston C H
Anderson Wm
Anderson E F
Anderson Jas
Anderson Fred
Anderson A D
Anders n Mas CE
Anderson C (for)
Anderson H C
Amon David
Arnold Sam'l
Askins Phil
Achison A B
(2d ward)
Atkinson Henry
Auchester J G
Bagale J J
Bagale J J
Baig Isaac
Ball B F
Baldinger Henry
Baker A J
Baker J W
Bansman Henry
Barclay John
Barrett Jas
Baxter Alex
Barr J J
Bell Geo
Bell Rev A K
Beckley Sol J
Beauford J
Beasley Capt B F
Bell J
Beorn Geo
Bear Lewis
Bear Fred
Be ner L A
Berns E
Bells Kraut
Bermudy Harry
Berndt John
Bidwell J N
Bitchler Casper
Bingham R
Bitter L. ais
Blair M C
Blakemore B T
Blair Wm
Bloomer P
Blackwood
Rev A C
Blue J
Ble ne Chas
Booth John
Boyd John
Boyles J H
Brooks J K
Brooks E M
Brooks John
Brown A E
Brown James
Braden Robt
Briney Dennis
Bradshaw W W
Bradshaw O
Brainard & Sons
Brum J T
Braun Henry
Braun Daniel
Brandon
Bradley Harney
Bradley W H
Bradley Benj
Brereton M
Brystal Heston
Bryant Jer me
Bussler Samuel
Pallard Mag D D
Burratt Geo W
Burns Peter
Burnett Chas
Burger Wm
Byrnes Pete
Call-han Dan'
Cantell Jas
Campbell s Rose
Campbell R C
Calentrary W
Cain N H
Cameron & Weber
Campo Chas J
Cabins Jas
Cadwallader T for
Carpenter A
Calvat Anthony
Carey Michael
Carrenger Pat K
Carrdoth Peter
Chapman Cap M
Chronicler P J
Chibler Adam
Cheney Jno 2
Chalfant Chas E
Clements Jno
Clementson Dr
Clark & Chalfant
Clark Griffith
Clark Mr
Clark H G
Clark Josiah
Clark H P
Clark Rev M
Cook Revy
Cain & Coyle
Carnwell J M
Corbin Emanuel
Corbett G
Cormi k D
Converse J B
Conway Jno
Cousrin F H
Conler Peter
Cope E A
Cox Geo
Crozier H B
Crowley N
Crabtree
Craig Wm
Crawford Wm B
Crawford Jas
Cullens Thos
Cummings Pat
Cunningham P D
Wm H 2
Cunningham M F
Daley M
Dasch L R
Davenport Ira
Dain James
Day Jas
Davis J
Davis Oliver
Davis Jno W
Dayes Walker
Devor Thos
Derrick Martin
Dendrix Louis
De ce Geo
Diedrich Conrad
Dickson Jno
Dixon Chas H
Dowler Mr
Dorkins Silas C
Doughins Dan
Downey Jas
Dunn Philip
Dresser H
Donnell Jno C
Dorrington Jno
Dobson Thos
Dorie Jno
Duncan Chas H
Duncan & Hughes
Duncan W F
Dye J C
Daggett F
Duffner Rev Jos
Dunlap
Edwards Prof H
Edward Dani D
Edwards Harri's
Edwards & Carter
Edgerton E D
Eddy Dani (for)
Eberle C
Ezzo Michael
Eastwood Jas
Ecaedy Jno
Eyer Jno
Eddy H J
Elsten J F
Evans Wash
Ewest Sam'l
Elder Jno H
Elbein J H
Ernest H G
Fabor Jno
Ermvelon M
Evans Silas S H
Fannon Jno
Fallingdine &
Buchanhouse
Faller Gus
Fortner S T
Falcon J
Farrah J H
Fabey Thos
Felyer Fred
Fagibson P
Fibson Jno
Ferguson W
Fisher D S
Fisher Smith
Fisher Peter
Fitzsimmons T
Flanin T R J
Fleck Wm E
Fleschler A B
Flynn Jno
Flynn Morris
Flanders T A
Ford J J
Fowler & Co
Fox Henry
Ford & Co
Fry Geo A
French J
Frederick C
Forker H
Foster J V
Frost Geo W
Franco Dreas AO
Folleston Sami
Fye Robt
Gallagher Jas
Gallagher Wm
Gallagher Peter
Garden Dan
Gedfectter T H
Grayton Chas
Gisseler Jacob
Girard J H
Gi ger H
Gorman Hugh
Goldeshall J S
Gordon Thos
Grant Bennett &
Co
Grayson Jno
Grauley Jos
Gray J H
Griffith Geo J
Griffin Fred
Green A R
Green Jas
Grove & Son S
Gross & Son D W
Gregory Jno
Grobe Fred
Grant Christ
Guess J E
Gulick Jas
Gutchell Chas
Hasman & Co E
Hodge F
Haines O K
Haines C H
Hall Thos
Hagey M
Hamm Mr
Hanna D W
Hannah H Hty
Hanna Thos
Hanon Wm
Hanon Jas
Hamilton Randal
& Co
Hartman Nes
Harrington &
Goodman
Harrington & Co
Harris Thos
Hagood Jno
Hatfield Jno
Harrison & Moore
Harris Frank
Harris Jacob
Harris A
Harris W H
Hawkins W H
Hayes J W
Hays Dave
Hayes Chas
Haich Peter
Hasson Wm
Hasson B E
Hawkins & Weise
Hayborn Jas
Hepl r Joseph
Herod Geo
Hemphill J W
Hecht J
Herrin G
Hertner
Hester Jos for
Hhumer I H
Hill Wm
Hill J W
Hiseman Jas
Hibbert I
Himmestrite S
Hollingshead J
Hofen T
Holmes T J
Holmes J F
Holtzal Rev Jas
Holman W F
Hoben Austin
Holem Martin
Hoffman
Hoffman Benj
Howson Prince
Hodges C
Horn Louis
Hoover Peter
Howard H A
Huntington Dr J
E
Hulett Ross
Hughes Jno J
Hyde J D
Ingram Ed
Irwin D K
Irwin J B
Jak Plummer
Jamison T H
Jahn Aaron
Jackson David
Jackson Wm
Jenkins Thos
Jenkins M L
Jenkins Wm
Jones B M
Jones J N
Jones J V
Jones Henry W
Johnston J W
Johnston & Co G
B
Johnston F M
Kahler Henry
Kappe Geo
Keefe Rich
Kerr Sarah
Kingle A J
Kinsley Patrick
Knaebly Thos
Knaebly Mrs E
McCutcheon A B
McCullough C
McCown Barbara
McGinn Mrs
McEwan Miss M
McGuire Mrs C
McKelvey Sarah
McKnight Mrs F
McMasters Miss
McNear Miss A
Marvin Mrs E
Neuman Mrs C A
Nickolson Miss
Litton
Shaw Wm
Shaw & Co Wm
Shaffer Prof N
Shaffer P
Short Jno
Shallcross Mike
Smith D W
Smith D F
Smith & Seltzer
Smith Jno
Smith Jno
Smith F W
Smith J
Speer Robt
Speer & Kirk
Spencer C H
Spencer Jno
Stack Thos
Stevenson Chas
Stringer & Bro
Stelmer F A
Stanford H A
Stacey Jerome
Stewart Jno
Stewart J B
Stewart M
Stewart Saml
Stewart Johnston
Stockham C A
Stapp J
Stodd S
Stackmith & Co
Sunstein Cass
Sullivan Jerry
Sullivan J
Summer Chas
Sawyer C
Sauer Jas (for
Kay, Miller & Co
Shaver Abraham
Saddler Fred
Saddekamp P
Sabe Henry
Sammes J B
Ramsey Geo
Randall W
Randall H
Rudisill J H
Rudisell Chas B
Rose Edmon 2
Rudal Jno
Reynolds Jas G
Riggs E G
Rhodes Jno
Rice Michael
Rice H
Riley M (for)
Rillis James
Rillis Thos
Richards Butler
Richardson J & D
Richardson Jno
Rowley Jas or
Jno H
Rhonds Jas 2
Rose Jas
Rockenberg L
Roberts Thos
Rose J V
Roth A or W
Riggs Jno
Robinson Hiram A
Robinson Isaac
Robinson Chas
Rumbaugh F M
Rumbarger Jno
Ryan J J
Sage Sam'l T
Salisbury M A
Sager John E
Sanger
Schoeder F
Schafer John M
Schuler M
Schmidt Chas
Schmidt J
Schwabbert A
Scandrit F J
Semple H R
Semmerman Wm
Seymour Robt
Seiler Wm A
Shannon John D
Shea Pat

**The Great Organ—The Burdett—Not Sham Stops.**

The Burdett Organ is the only one that contains no *sham* stops; every stop having a distinctive variety of tone. Purchasers are not deceived by an array of *sham* stops which other makers purposely get up to mislead unsuspecting customers, and to obtain higher prices than the instruments are really worth. For instance the celebrated *Celeste Stop* is in the Burdett organ, composed of a separate and distinct set of reeds, producing a delightful tone, while in most other organs there is no separate set of reeds, and the effect is but a muddy conglomeration of sound. If you desire an organ the most complete in tone and durability, and returning you dollar for dollar in musical excellence, get the Burdett, which can be obtained only at H. Kleber & Bro.'s warerooms, No. 122 Wood street. These first-class Burdetts are offered as low as the ordinary slop shop organ which has to be peddled around the country in order to find customers.

## THE HOME OF MACHINERY.

**An Old Place Under New Management—The Shops of Mr. W. J. Anderson.**

We take pleasure in referring to the advertisement in to-day's issue, of Mr. W. J. Anderson, who has now full control of the old established Foundry and Machine Shops at No. 39 Water street in this city. They were started twenty-five years ago by Messrs. S. S. Fowler & Co., and during all of that time have had an enviable reputation for turning out the very best quality of work, and the present management purposes maintaining this well earned reputation. A personal examination of the different departments cannot fail to convince any one that this is an establishment of merit, more than a passing notice. Upon entering the main building, you are surrounded by the most complete and perfect working machinery to be seen anywhere in our city; here is an immense Turning Lathe, capable of revolving a piece of work seventeen feet in diameter, and of strength sufficient to support on its face plate fifteen tons weight, and yet when in operation everything about its construction is so accurate and substantial that if your back were toward the machine you would scarcely be aware it was in operation. To the left of this is a planing machine, of a capacity of 4x4 feet and 15 feet long; on the same floor are three other turning lathes, which will receive work of three and four feet in diameter, and twenty-five feet long. In an adjoining room they have boring and turning lathes, which will accommodate work as large as eight feet in diameter, and fifteen feet long. We also find here a variety of tools used both to the proprietor and his customers—a pulley turning machine. Two pulleys as large as four feet in diameter and twenty inches wide on the face, each, can be turned at one time, and the services of one man only are required to attend the work. This double amount of work completed in a given time, enables the proprietor to finish his machinery at a less cost, the purchaser deriving the benefit by a corresponding reduction in price. All of these machines are placed on cut stone and brick foundations, and firmly fastened by heavy bolts, built into the walls from the bottom of the cellar to a level with the floors from which the work is done. Each of the working parts of these machines is driven by spiral gearing, which insures a smooth and correct motion.

On the second floor is found every description of machinery for doing smaller and lighter work. Here are Turning and Boring Lathes, Planes, Drilling Machines, Gear Cutting Engine Setters, &c., &c., in almost endless variety. In the Patern Department we are in a perfect labyrinth of wonderful and useful wood and iron work. Spin, bevel and mitre wheel patterns in every variety of sizes and strength. Pulleys up to fifteen feet in diameter, any width of face; every variety of gudgeons, spiders, flange, pillow blocks, coupling arches, hangers, &c., &c. Patterns for furnaces for steel and rolling mills. Houses, flour plates, moulding boards, &c.

No mistake could be made by any one wanting any description of castings or machine work done to give Mr. Anderson a call and his establishment an examination before contracting elsewhere. A catalogue of his pulleys and gearing will be furnished upon application, and estimates be made on machinery by simply furnishing a drawing or specification to him of the work wanted. Remember his place, No. 39 Water street.

**Local Option Information Wanted.**

*To the Editors of the Pittsburgh Gazette:*

As there are a number of townships in Allegheny county that have special acts of the Legislature to prevent the sale of intoxicating liquors, or, in other words, prohibitory laws. Now the question is, have those townships a right to hold elections and vote "license" or "no license" for the balance of the county, under the present Option law? In Findley township, as you are aware, there is a law of this kind, and a number of persons here think we have a right to vote, basing their right on section five of the law as it now stands, whilst many others claim that as it is clear in section seven that, vote as we may, it don't affect our local law, and therefore we have no right to make laws for other districts. Another trouble is, we don't have our election for township officers until the second Tuesday of October, and therefore if Findley township votes on license, we will have to have a special election for that purpose. As we are in a hurry to die on this question, please inform us what to do.

FINDLEY.

CLINTON, March 11, 1873.

[Our correspondent is referred to the Sheriff's Proclamation for an answer to his queries.—EDS.]

**Capture of Noted Counterfeiters.**

Mr. T. E. Lonergon, of Chicago, Chief Detective of the United States Secret Service, yesterday re-captured the notorious counterfeiter John Ogle, alias Rankin, Hayes, and several other aliases, just as he was about to step on the train bound westward. Ogle had escaped from the officer at the Relay House while he was taking him East to ferret out other criminals several days ago, he having previously been sentenced to a term of imprisonment for counterfeiting in the United States Court at Chicago. Ogle has spent a term at Jeffersonville, Indiana, State prison. He will now probably serve out his time at Joliet, Illinois, as he was taken back to Chicago last evening. Myles Ogle, a mere noted than his brother was captured in Philadelphia late last night. On him was found that famous plate from which the counterfeit five dollar greenbacks were printed, and which have been so plenteously afloat of late. This will break up one of the most notorious gang of counterfeiters in the country. Myles will arrive in this city this afternoon, on his way to Chicago.

**Wagons and Wheelbarrows.**

We desire to do a service to any reader of the GAZETTE who would know the best place in the western country to get such articles as are extensively manufactured by Columbus Coleman & Son, on Marion avenue, Allegheny. We state in the first place, that this firm keeps on hand from 300,000 to 500,000 feet of well-seasoned oak and hickory lumber, from which, with about forty workmen, they are constantly fabricating all kinds of brick, stone, mortar, graders' and miners' wheelbarrows, and wheelbarrows for stores and for boys. Also, every style of store, office, hotel and mill trucks. They are also constantly turning out spring and plain wagons in great variety; patent dump wagons for brick, lime and coal; finally, their great specialty, the thimble-skein wagons, warranted to be of *lighter draught, better finished* and *cheaper* than any other wagon now in use.

**An Old Subscriber—Big Apples.**

Mr. John Snodgrass, of Glade Mills, Butler county, visited our sanctum and was a doubly welcome visitor, as he came to renew for the twentieth year, his subscription to the GAZETTE, and in token of his complete satisfaction with our efforts to make the paper at once interesting and useful, he presented us with four immense apples, larger, we believe, than any we had before seen. If the apples in Paradise had been of the size grown in Mr. Snodgrass's orchard, our first parent could not have eaten one and the subtleties of the serpent and the persuasive blandishment of the syren Eve had not worked such mischief to our race.

**The Boston Square Dealing Clothing Store.**

Mr. Rossiter, the indefatigable and thoroughgoing agent of the popular cheap clothing stores at 95 Smithfield street, Pittsburgh, and 178 Federal street, Allegheny, has had these stores completely cleansed, repainted, refitted, and made attractive than ever before, and the counters and shelves are groaning under the weight of large fresh invoices of goods of material and style suited to the opening season. It is well worth while to visit these stores and judge for one's self how fully Mr. Rossiter fulfils all promises and redeems all pledges made in his advertisements.

**Killed in His Mill.**

'Squire Robert F. Weddel, of Verner Station, on the Allegheny Valley Railroad, yesterday, came to the Coroner's office, and notified him to hold an inquest on the body of Mr. Robert Caldwell, who was killed at Milltown, Penn Township, on the Plum Creek branch of the Allegheny Valley Railroad, about three miles from Verner. The deceased was working in his mill among some machinery when he was caught between the cog wheels and crushed so terribly that he died shortly after. It is said that he was a highly esteemed citizen of the township. The coroner will hold an inquest to-day.

**The Tragedy at Salisbury, Md.**

The murder of the school girl, Amelia Shockley, by her boy lover, Geo. W. Hall, at Salisbury, Md., is one of those horrible crimes which simply confound all normal rules of society, and defy the vengeance of human laws. The criminal has by his own act paid the penalty of his crime by a death still more terrible than that of his victim, and at the verge of two graves man's adjudication upon the faults of the dead must halt. The boy seems to have been a strange individual; morose, taciturn and self-contained, just such a one as to fan a secret passion until the failure of its gratification maddened his brain and robbed him of his senses. The place where he threw himself before the locomotive was between Kingston and Westtown, on the Eastern Shore Railroad. The body was taken to Salisbury on the ten o'clock morning train. The entire face was cut off, the skull crushed, and the brains scattered. The left arm was cut off, and the right crushed badly. The right foot was cut entirely off, about half of it remaining in the shoe. The bones of both legs were crushed near the thighs. The whole body was shockingly crushed and mangled, it being only recognizable by the clothing. He was first identified by the schoolmaster, Adams, and Elijah, the murdered girl's brother, who were sent for. Afterwards his father fully identified him.

## VARIOUS ITEMS.

FROM the Sioux City Land Office, Iowa, during February, 2,000 acres of land were entered as homesteads.

A FARMER near Eddyville, Iowa, has lost several cattle by mad itch. The poor creatures scratched themselves to death.

A MONTREAL man, in a fit of drunken rage at his wife, went to the cemetery and mutilated a costly monument she had placed over the remains of her first husband.

THERE are in Alsace and Lorraine eight hundred and twenty-eight monastic houses and colleges, providing accommodations for 5,000 inmates, all under monastic vows and discipline.

A MADISON county man has started a wholesale goose nursery for the propagation of feather pillows. He opens with one thousand of these waddling promoters of green pastures.

A BILL has been introduced in the Indiana Legislature giving ministers fees of from $5 to $10 for preaching funeral sermons, and more if the estate exceeds $100,000, the same to be a lien on the estate of the deceased.

AN accomplice and paramour of Warren, the principal in the Bank of England forgeries, has been arrested by the London police. A large amount of money was found in her room, which she disowned. The clerk of the swindlers is also in custody, but neither has as yet made known any important facts.

THE danger of ex-tempore prayer, says an eminent Episcopalian, is that it may degenerate into the ludicrous. Take, for example, the case of the elder who was invited to pray on the day after a battle, and who said: "O Lord, I never saw such a day as it was yesterday, and I don't believe you ever did!"

A DRUGGIST in Springfield, Mass., is in the habit of sprinkling his lady customers with eau-de-cologne, by means of a vaporizer. A country girl thus complimented rushed screaming into the street, with her eyes smarting from the sweet-smelling shower, and the druggist had to explain matters to a policeman.

SAN FRANCISCANS have been investigating the animal enemies which are attacking the wooden piles of their harbor, and find that among the most terrible of these is the limnoria, which belongs to the "sessile-eyed crustaceans, order isopoda, division normalial, tribe liberatica, family asellidæ, genus limnoria."

BUT fifteen per cent. of the lands on the island of Cuba are under cultivation, yet she exports annually to the amount of $90,000,000. There is a yearly revenue of $37,000,000. A third of the island is covered with timber, which yields woods of many valuable kinds. It is also rich in gold, copper, lead and iron.

THE Church of the United Brethren in Christ, in the United States, numbers about 140,000 members, distributed, among 43 conferences; has 4 Bishops, supports 8 colleges, publishes 5 regular periodicals, and sustains 300 missionaries in the home work. During the last fiscal year over $88,000 were contributed to the support of the mission work.

As showing how the ballot is revered in Switzerland, the elections always take place on Sunday, after service, and every voter must sign his name on his ticket. The ceremony is free from all dissipation, and is a sort of a religious service itself. We mention the fact not to recommend Sunday elections in America, but to show how the Swiss sanctify the right of suffrage.

A SADLY brief honeymoon is mentioned in the Lowell newspapers. William R. McNeill and Ellen Ewen were married last Thursday, on a certificate obtained from the City Clerk, upon the representation that the bride was eighteen years old, when, in fact, she was only fifteen. Poor Miss Ellen was arrested the same night as "a stubborn and disobedient child."

MR. P. V. NASBY tells of a young couple in very moderate circumstances, who, at the time of their marriage, were overwhelmed by considerate friends with cake baskets, fish knives, and similar indispensable articles for housekeeping. The lady, however, who was of a practical turn, traded off the whole for a cook stove, an article she was more accustomed to "wrestle" with.

THE result of the census of Canada, taken in 1871, has just been published in official form. From that we learn that the total population of the Dominion, which consists of four provinces—Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia—is 3,485,761, against 3,066,561 in 1861, an increase of 400,000 in ten years. Ontario increased from 1,396,091 in 1861 to 1,620,851 in 1871, Quebec from 1,111,566 to 1,191,516; New Brunswick from 352,047 to 385,594, and Nova Scotia from 330,857 to 387,800.

THE doctor who watched by the deathbed of William A. Robinson, a destitute printer of Leavenworth, Kansas, a few days ago, participated in a very sad and startling combination of the mysteries of death and life. He was a double watcher —for death and birth. Robinson quitted life's cares for ever, and lay dead in the bed. His wife lay there with him, and was one of the three children, and also another that first looked upon the world almost at the instant the father closed his eyes upon it. It is difficult to imagine a sadder picture than this.

VERY curious story is this: At Matthew's Court House in Virginia, a Mrs. Silla Summers was dying. A few neighbors were sitting in a lower chamber, where Mr. Summers was confined to his bed with rheumatism. Suddenly he asked them to look in the fire and tell him if they saw anything remarkable. They looked, and all at once uttered an exclamation of astonishment, for on the face of a charred log was plainly traced, in fiery letters, the name of Silla. The letters began gradually to fade out, and just then a burst of grief was heard from the upper chamber. As the last letters disappeared, the lady expired! We tell the story as we find it, and a very odd story it is indeed.

A VERY extraordinary incident is reported from Orel, a fertile grain producing province of Russia. A lady was stopped on the road near a village by a man in a sleigh, who demanded her money. Greatly alarmed she succeeded in supply ing all his requirement, when, in doing so, a tenrouble note blew away. The man rushed after it, when the lady, with great presence of mind, jumped into the sleigh, lashed the horse and was soon at her own door. Information was at once given to the police, who on searching the sleigh—a very handsome one—found a purse containing six thousand rubles. Notice has been given, but no claim for either sleigh or purse has been made; the property had been stolen.

## PERSONAL.

THE Mayor of Sioux City, Iowa, luxuriates on a salary of $400 a year.

ANTI-JESUIT addresses by Pere Hyacinthe are circulating largely throughout France.

BISMARCK'S wife is short and stout, and rather fine looking. She officiates as her husbands's clerk and secretary.

AN Indiana paper has already hoisted its ticket for 1876. It is: Oliver P. Morton for President and Benjamin F. Butler for Vice President.

MRS. SWISSHELM is accused of admiring Horace Greeley through gratitude for personal favor, whereas she declares she was personally unknown to him.

MRS. MERCY WORTH died at Bayville, Ocean county, N. J., last week, at the age 108 years. She had ninety-one grandchildren and twenty great grand-children.

A MARRIAGE was performed at Waterloo, Michigan, recently, between a man aged 88 and a girl of 20. The bridegroom presented his bride with an estate worth $11,000 before the ceremony.

DR. GREER, a rich man who died at Rainsford Island, Mass., lately, left the shortest will on record, viz: "He it understood, I leave $500 to Thomas Restieux; Edward B. W. Restieux, $300; residue to my nephews and nieces, children of John." This document was duly attested and probated.

MR. HENRY T. S. CORRY, whose death was announced in our telegraphic dispatches, was a son of the Earl of Belmore. He entered Parliament in 1826 as a member from the county of Tyrone, Ireland, which he has represented ever since that date. In 1867 he was appointed First Lord of the Admiralty.

MRS. WITTLES, the Indian squaw, who was the *original courier* of Uncle Sam's Peace Commissioners to Captain Jack and the Hon. Shack Nasty Jim, in the lava beds of Oregon, proposes to come east and lecture on the habits and customs of the Modocs. Subject—"Wittles on the Grub of the Larvæ Beds."

ABDICATION is said to be hereditary in the family of Amadus, late King of Spain. Amadeus VIII., first duke of the name in the House of Savoy, set the example by abdicating his duchy and afterwards when, as Felix V., he had become Pope, by resigning his See. In 1575 Duke Emanuel Philibert abdicated in favor of his son; then followed in the same way Charles Emmanuel II. in 1802; Victor Emmanuel II. in 1821, Charles Albert, the "Sword of Italy," and then young Amadeus.

## FINANCE AND TRADE.

### PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

CENTRAL STOCK YARDS, EAST LIBERTY, } WEDNESDAY, March 12, 1873. }

CATTLE.

Trade has been fair thus far, notwithstanding the unfavorable reports from the east, particularly from Philadelphia, and as the supply is light, scarcely equal to the demand, prices are fully sustained. There is considerable inquiry for well matured stock suitable for shipment east, and the number of this kind was very small, we doubt whether there was a single car load that would answer this description. The great proportion of the offerings, as has been the case for some time past, consist of the common and medium grades, hence, prime shipping stock in consequence of the scarcity, is bringing a sharp premium over common, and selling much more readily. This seems to be the situation in all of the principal markets. We notice that in New York, while common stock is very dull and selling away down, strictly prime cattle are bringing almost, if not altogether, as much as they have brought at any time for several months. There were 60 sales that we could learn of to-day, @6c; there was one good drove on sale to-day that would probably bring 6½@6¾c, but extra 1,500 steers, of which, as we have already noted, the supply was very meagre, would have brought 6¾@7c. The commoner kinds were in fair supply, but with a fair demand, mostly from canning buyers, trade even for this grade was fairly active, and prices, as compared with last week were fully sustained

The sales up until noon to-day footed up 624 head against, if we mistake not, something over 800 last week, and for the week before that the Wm. Fitch are the only York buyers thus far, and the sales for shipment to that point up to this time do not exceed 7 or 8 cars. As a matter of fact, yet have not bought a single bullock—last week this firm purchased 80 cars. There is a fair request from Philadelphia for feeders, but Messrs. Mayne, Duffy and Mooney, but as yet they have bought very sparingly; they are holding back in hopes that by the time the cattle are brought through they will be able to buy lower; they affirm that their market was exceedingly hard, and the cattle bought by them last week have not made them no money, and, as might be expected, they are very "bearish." However, the indications are that they will not be able to gain their point, as the supply is light and there are a number of buyers from other points, so that they will have considerable competition; there is no doubt but what they have been working on very fine margins for some weeks past, and that taking their market as a basis, they ought to buy their cattle lower, but the supply is too small to admit of much of a decline.

Extra 1,500 steers may be quoted at 6¾@7; extra 1,400 @6¾@6¾; prime 1,300 @6@6¼; 1,100@1,200, 5¾@6; 900@1,000, 4¾@5. Bulls, 3@3½; as to quality; cold cows and calves, $25@45.

SHEEP.

The arrivals of sheep thus far have been fair, fully up to those of the corresponding time last week, and while there was a fair demand, it was evident from the fact that there were but 8 or 9 cars in the pens, unsold at noon to-day, but the market was generally reported dull and slow to sellers, and prices are if anything weaker, although without quotable change. The bulk of the arrivals are from Ohio, but a few from Indiana, and Illinois; the receipts from Ohio are comparatively light, while there are scarcery any being brought in from this State. In fact, it is to be attributed to the fact that there is money at present in Ohio and Pennsylvania sheep, as they are higher, relatively, in the country than they are here. The outlook is not considered favorable for those who have been calculating on big prices; the consumption has been filled comparatively light until after the lenten season is over; then pelts are not worth near as much as they were at this time last year. The feeling in the eastern market has been and continues dull and prices are weak and drooping. There has been a decine of fully 1c per pound since last week, and the highest point, prior to the break in New York, and the indications at this writing are that the bottom has not yet been reached.

Extra 10@10½c; fair to good quoted at 8¾c prime do 9@9½; do 8@8½; 6@8¼c; 8@8½ lbs, 8¾@9c. Hedges, Hall & Co., report 1 car prime wool 10@10½, 124 lbs. at 10c; 1 car do 9½, 120 lbs. at 9½c; 1 car fine combing 10½, 130 lbs. at 10½c; 1 car do 10, 130 lbs. at 10c; 1 car do 9½, 130 lbs. at 9½c; 1 car do 9, 130 lbs. at 9c; 1 car do 8½, 130 lbs. at 8½c; 1 car do 8, 130 lbs. at 8c; 1 car coarse 9½, 130 lbs. at 9½c; 1 car coarse 9, 130 lbs. at 9c; 1 car coarse 8½, 130 lbs. at 8½c; 1 car coarse Indiana, 10 lbs. at 8½c; 1 car common Ohio, 84 lbs. at 8½c; 1 do, 86 lbs. at 8c; 2 cars good Delaine, 10½@10¾c; 1 car fine 9½@9¾c; Sadler, Haven & Co. report 2 cars scabby Illinois, 85 pounds at 6¾; 1 car Ohio fine, 10 pounds at 10½; 1 car do, 8½; 1 car do, 8½; 1 car coarse Indiana, 10 pounds at 8¾. The purchases as yet for New York only foot up some 7 or 8 cars, the balance have been taken mainly for Philadelphia.

The market, as compared with the early part of the week, is firmer, and on a shade higher, caused by diminished receipts. Yorkers sold pretty freely to-day at 8.25@8.40 for good to prime lots; butcher grades ranging from 7.75@8.00; Philadelphia, may be quoted at 8.30@8.50, and Baltimore at 8.25@8.50; the latter are usually bought for Philadelphia, but may be quoted at 8.70@8.75, an advance of 25@50c over last week, compared with the close of last week. However, the market is favored with a light supply, and if there should be any material increase in the receipts for the next 24 hours, a turn backward would probably be the result.

CENTRAL STOCK YARDS, EAST LIBERTY, } THURSDAY, March 13, 1873. }

The arrivals continue light, and with a steady demand the market is firm, though prices, as compared with yesterday, are without quotable change; as noted in our last report, the quality, as a rule, has been rather inferior, the bulk of the most to medium—so far as we can learn, there has not been a single drove of prime cattle here this week, and a few extra would have readily sold at good prices. Common and medium cattle, although selling quick enough at present, would be very apt to be slow sale should the supply to rule dull all spring, as the country is full of them, while, on the other hand, well matured stock, suitable for shipment to eastern markets, are destined to bring full prices.

Quotations may be given as follows: extra 1,500 steers 7@7¼c; prime 1,400@1,500 lbs, 6¾@7c; 1,300@1,400, 6½@6¾c; 1,200@1,300, 6@6½c; 1,100@1,200, 5¾@6c; 900@1,000, 4¾@5. Bulls, 3@3½; as to quality; cold cows and calves, $25@45.

SHEEP.

Receipts continue rather light, but the supply is about equal to the demand, and while prices are fully sustained in the main, there is a little weakness as being slow and unsatisfactory, and some operators can see but little prospect of an improvement.

Quotations may be given as follows: Extra cornes were 1,400@1600 pounds, 8¼; extra fine wool 100 pounds, 8¼; fine wool 90@100 pounds, 8@8¼; 80@90 pounds, 8@8¼; 70@75 pounds, 7¾@8.

Trade is fair, and with continued light receipts and an average demand, prices are still tending upward. Prime heavy hogs, of which the supply is very limited, are selling at 5¼@5¾c, gross, or 5½@5¾c, and it was thought that a few extra would have brought 5¾c. Yorkers also firmer, and may be quoted at 5.20@5.30c to quality.

Iron Markets.

NEW YORK, March 12.—The Shipping List says: Scotch Pig is very quiet. There are a few lots arriving, most of which are for consumers and holders here above present market rates. Stocks here are not large, and importers are asking full prices. There has been a fair inquiry for Forge making character. No. 1 brands of American Pig are in good inquiry, the stock of which, though available for all inquiries, is not large. No. 2 and Gray Forge are in larger stock, with less inquiry than for No. 1; a sale of 500 tons No. 2 has been made on private terms. Bar Iron is quiet and steady without sales; may be quoted nominally $3@3½ gold. American have been in consumers' hands, and during the week ending to-day, there was one good drove on sale to-day that would probably bring 6¼@6½c, but extra 1,500 steers, of which, as we have already noted, the supply was very meagre, would have brought 6¾@7c. The commoner kinds were in fair supply, but with a fair demand, mostly from canning buyers, trade even for this grade was fairly active, and prices, as compared with last week were fully sustained

The sales up until noon to-day footed up 624 head against, if we mistake not, something over 800 last week; market very firm; prices higher at 7@7¼c for city, and 7@7½c for the few western dressed offerings.

WATERTOWN, Mass., March 11.—Beef cattle: receipts 462; the stock was chiefly Indian corns and veal calves; prices unchanged; sales ranged at: extra steers $10.75@11.00; extra $9.75@10.25; first quality $9.25@9.50; second quality, $8.50@9.00; third quality $8.00@8.50. Sheep and lambs, 1,015; prices very dull and lower; sales in lots at $4.00@4.75 each; extra $5.50@5.00.

BALTIMORE, March 12.—Cattle dull and 25c lower; quality 2d@3d; that generally rated first quality 24@25c. Hogs—Receipts, 1,000; market closed weak at 5@5¼c. Sheep—Receipts, 1,078. Sheep very dull and 50@75c lower; market closed with a downward tendency; quoted at 5@6c.

ST. LOUIS, March 12.—Hogs steady; common $5.00. Cattle heavy and higher for best grades; cows and heifers $2.25@4.25.

## Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,

No. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.

CHARTERED IN 1852.

OPEN DAILY from 9 to 4 o'clock, and SATURDAY EVENING, from May 1st to November 1st from 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of 6 per cent. computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn, compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.

Board of Managers—George A. Berry, President; John Scott, James Park, Jr., Vice Presidents; D. E. McKinley, Secretary and Treasurer.

A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Bahm, G. Follansbee, Joshua Rhodes, J. H. Hartman, Robert C. Schmertz, Christopher Zug.

John H. Haller, Solicitor.

## RUPTURE.

Every kind of Trusses for the cure of Rupture may be obtained at Dr. Keyser's establishment, No. 167 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Pa. It is a matter of the greatest consequence that all who are ruptured should be properly fitted with a suitable Truss, and one that will keep the ruptured parts in their place. Many persons do not know when they are ruptured, and frequently years are allowed to pass by before anything is done. This is a great error, and one that is often paid for at the expense of the person's life. Rupture is too serious an injury to be treated with lightness or neglect, especially when the means for its relief and cure are so easily obtained. Children and young persons are easily cured with the improved appliances which are constantly being added to the great variety which Dr. Keyser always has on hand.

Dr. Keyser's office, 167 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Pa., from 10 A. M. until 1 P. M., and from 3 to 6, and on Saturdays at night.

### MANY MEDICINES IN ONE.

In speaking of the extraordinary rapidity with which Hostetter's Stomach Bitters recruit a debilitated and exhausted system, t e preparation is usually referred to as a vege table tonic or marvelous power. But those who suppose that its operation is limited to its direct effect upon the digestive organs, little understand the true nature of this comprehensive remedy. It is not only a tonic, but also a gentle laxative, an active anti-bilious medicine, a mild diuretic, a wholesome cathartic, a sedative, and a specific for fever and ague. It is to this combination of many essential sanitary properties that the article owes its success in a variety of distressing complaints, each of which is ordinary practice is subjected to a different mode of treatment. It is impossible to enumerate a tithe of the diseases and disorders in which our regulating and purifying it. The Bitters do both

## MARRIED.

LUCAS—BLACKMORE—On Wednesday, March 5th, 1873, at the residence of the bride's parents, by the Rev. Mr. Gill, Mr. MARSH H. H. LUCAS, of Allegheny city, to Miss KATY BLACKMORE, of West Pittsburgh, Pa. No cards.

## DIED.

RAYNOR—On Thursday evening, March 13th, at half minutes past eleven o'clock, HENRY RAYNOR, in the 84th year of his age.

YOGDES—On Saturday morning, March 8th, at Harrisburg, Pa., Mrs. WM. YOGDES, of W. Wayne Vogdes, and daughter of Henry A. Wesner, of this city.

MCMILLAN—On Wednesday, March 12, ANNIE CUTTLE, infant daughter of Wm. and Jane McMillan, aged 23 days.

NEELY—On Tuesday morning, March 4th, at seven minutes past three o'clock, ELIZABETH, daughter of J. M. and Emma Neely, aged 9 years, 4 months and 23 days.

FALKENSTEIN—On Tuesday morning, March 4, of scarlet fever, ELLA, daughter of Jacob and Mary Falkenstein, aged 4 years, 11 months and 4 days.

MARTIN—On 44th street, opposite Centre street, Mrs. FREDERICK, wife of Rev. John Martin, in the 39th year of her age.

WARNER—In Sewickley, on Thursday evening, March 6, at 9 o'clock, Judge GEORGE WOLFE WARNER, in the 67th year of his age.

BANNON—On Saturday, at 11:45 A. M., Mrs. LUCY BANNON, in the 70th year of her age.

RODGERS—Saturday morning, March 8th, CHARLIE, youngest son of Thos. L. and Clara Rodgers, aged 3 years.

FOWLER—Suddenly at McGregor, Iowa, S. S. FOWLER, formerly of this city.

MCFEELEY—On Monday, March 3th, at 11 o'clock, ANNIE V. WOOD, wife of Robert J. Grier, in the 29th year of her age.

MCFEELEY—On Monday afternoon, at 4 o'clock, ISABELLA MCFARLAND, wife of James McFarland, deceased, in the 78th year of her age.

MCFARLAND—On Monday, March 10th, at Archibald Hollow, 156 Northampton, Allegheny, on Saturday, March 8th, 1873, at 6 o'clock, P. M., Mrs. MARY A. MCCLELLAND, aged 79 years, 11 months and 19 days.

ELLIOTT—On Sunday morning, March 9th, JOHN BLACK, Sr., in the 61st year of his age.

THOMPSON—On Monday, March 10, at 12:30 P. M., Mrs. ELIZABETH THOMPSON, in the 73d year of her age, A. J. Johnston station, A. V. R. R.

JOY—Sunday evening, March 9th, at 8:30 o'clock, REBECCA JOY, widow of Andrew S. Joy, in the 74th year of her age.

WEIGLE—On Monday, March 10th, at 6:00 P. M., MARIA L., wife of John Weigle, aged 49 years 3 months.

DOUGLAS—Monday morning, March 10th, at 3 o'clock, MARY M., wife of Wm. Kyle, aged 46 years.

KYLE—On Monday morning, March 10th, at 3 o'clock, MARY M., wife of Wm. Kyle, aged 46 years.

## SPECIAL NOTICES.

OFFICE OF MONONGAHELA BRIDGE CO., PITTSBURGH, February 25, 1873.

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS HAVE this day declared a DIVIDEND OF THREE DOLLARS and SEVENTY-FIVE CENTS per share, payable to the stockholders or their legal representatives on and after the 15th inst. at the Banking House of Messrs. Dilworth & Bro.

JOHN G. HOLMES, Treasurer.

mh24-14s

**Speedily Cured.—All Forms** of Venereal, Private and Nervous disease at the old established Grand Medical Institute, No. 172 Second street, between Smithfield and Grant streets, Pittsburgh Pa

NO CHARGE UNTIL CURED.

Syphilis, Gleet, Stricture, Orchitis, Hernia and all Urinary diseases are cured in the shortest possible time that is consistent with safety. Nervous debility, and all the weakness and impotency, or the result of misplaced confidence, or the destructive habit of self-abuse, some of the following effects, as emission, nocturnal or involuntary discharges, dimness of sight, loss of manhood, indigestion, constipation, despondency, confusion of ideas, aversion to society, loss of memory, palpitation of the heart, pimples on the face, blotches, ulcers on various parts of the body, rheumatic pains, nervousness, and finally a general prostration of the whole system, are treated with success by the Medicines supplied at the Institute. A medical pamphlet containing a full description of these diseases, and the way to cure them, sent free of charge in sealed envelopes. All communications confidential.

This Institute was established for the express purpose of treating these diseases, and has the most complete facilities for the successful treatment of every case, and it can be truthfully said that no case that has been taken under treatment by the present management has failed to be cured. The proprietors have made the treatment of Private Diseases a study for many years, and have had a practice extending over a period of twenty years in the city of Pittsburgh, which is a sufficient guarantee to those afflicted that they will not be humbugged, or trifled with in any way whatever. Persons who are unable to call at the Institute can be treated at home by letter, and medicines sent by express, or otherwise, securely packed from observation, with full directions for taking and using, and no exposure. Consultation free, and strictly confidential. Call or address

GRAND MEDICAL INSTITUTE,
No. 172 Second street, Pittsburgh, Pa. Office hours 9 A. M. to 9 P. M. Sundays by appointment.
mh10-mwf-s-d&w-148

**BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—THIS** splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world. The only true and perfect Dye; harmless, reliable, instantaneous; no disappointment; no ridiculous tints or unnatural shades, but a perfect Black or Natural Brown, leaves the hair soft and beautiful, remedies the ill effects of bad dyes and washes. Produces IMMEDIATELY a superb Black or natural Brown, and leaves the hair soft and beautiful. Sold by all druggists.

Batchelor. Sold by all druggists.
BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—THIS
Batchelor. Sold by all druggists.
BATCHELOR, Prop., N. Y.
feb11-mwfs-w-s

**ON MARRIAGE—HAPPY RELIEF** for Young Men from the effects of Errors and Abuses in early life. Manhood restored. Impediments to marriage removed. New method of treatment. New and remarkable remedies. Books and Circulars free. Address HOWARD ASSOCIATION, No. 2 South Ninth street, Philadelphia, Pa.
mh15-m,w&s-y

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

## SPRING GOODS JUST ARRIVED

AT THE

Boston Square Dealing One Price Clothing House,

No. 95 Smithfield Street, Pittsburgh,

No. 198 Federal Street, Allegheny.

SUITS $14.00, $15.00, $18.00 AND $20.00.

A full line of GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS fresh from Boston always found on Hand at these Houses.

## PUBLIC SALE!

Will be sold at public sale or cry, on the premises, about a half mile from Freeport, Armstrong county, Pa., on

THURSDAY, MARCH 27, '73,

at 10 o'clock A. M., the FARM belonging to the heirs of James A. Kinnear, deceased, commonly known as the "Stony Hollow Farm," containing

## 125 ACRES,

about 75 of which are cleared. There is a BRICK COTTAGE, Bank Barn, and other outbuildings on the premises. The land is well watered, and is conveniently situated with Coal (and a bank opened), Fire Clay, Brick Clay, a good vein of Potter's Clay and a vein of Fire Clay exposed on the land. The land is under a high state of cultivation, and is well watered, having eight never-failing springs.

ALSO,

At the same time and place, will be sold the following, viz: 1 Wagon, 1 Threshing Machine, 1 Grain Drill, 2 sets Harness, 2 Cows, 1 Yearling Colt, 2 Brood Sows, and other articles too numerous to mention.

TERMS—Made known on day of sale.

LYDIA ATKINSON.

mh17-9-s

## A NEW TOMATO.

CANADA VICTOR TOMATO

Introduced this season, a new Tomato, the CANADA VICTOR, originated by the well-known florist, Peter Henderson. It combines just what is wanted, viz.—extreme earliness, large size, the round shape, solidity, smoothness, and the fine flavor of the Trophy. For firmness and cracking around the stem, and freedom from rot, it excels all others. Packets of 25 cents each, post-paid; five packets, $1. Packets of 25 cents selected from the few very choice varieties, and a Catalogue free to all. Descriptive Catalogue also free to all.

Our new Descriptive Seed Catalogue is now ready for mailing to all applicants enclosing stamp, and free to all regular customers. Dealers and Gardeners' lists free on application. Prime Clover and Timothy in stock at lowest market prices.

JAMES J. H. GREGORY,

Marblehead, Mass.

fel28-8

**O. DITSON & CO. OFFER THESE NEW** fresh, genial Juvenile Song Books to the public, believing they will bear comparison with any other. "Cheerful Voices," by that popular Juvenile composer, Mr. L. O. EMERSON, is for the Common Schools, and as 200,000 copies and pupils are already familiar with it, it will need no sing or try the ear. And as for our Sabbath School song book, Rubies, the glittering little spitfy description by the brightest of its contents; read the following testimonials by two commendatory letters from Superintendents say:

"The more we see it the better we like it." "The music has a freshness and beauty of sentiment possessed by any book I have seen." "Charming style." "A work of rare merit." "Just the book for the Sabbath School." Most of the many books I have seen are poor."

Price of Cheerful Voices.....80 cts.
Price of Sparkling Rubies.....35 cts.

Specimen copies mailed, post-paid, for the above prices.

OLIVER DITSON, & CO., Boston.
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## L. R. NORTON,

Sole Agent for the Celebrated JEWETT & GOODMAN

## ORGAN,

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## MEDICAL DISCOVERY

Consumption, Chorosis, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Anemia, Dyspepsia, and Pulmonary Tubercles

## RADICALLY CURED

With the Elixir J. F. Bernard, of Paris.

Information and instructions sent (free) to all who desire it.

GENERAL DEPOT.

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Messrs. GOEBEL & KELLY & CO., Druggists, Agents, Pittsburgh and Wood street, Allegheny.
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GREAT WESTERN GUN WORKS

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Breech-loading Shot Guns, $15 to $300.
Double Barrel Shot Guns, $8 to $120.
Rifles, $5 to $120.

Single shot guns, $3 to $20. Revolvers, $6 to $25. Pistols, 75 cents to $8. Caps, Powder, Shot, Walking Canes, Fishing Tack

# DAILY GAZETTE.

## PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

### Twenty-sixth Annual Report.

OFFICE OF THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD CO., PHILADELPHIA, March 10, 1873.

*To the Stockholders of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company:*

Your Directors have much pleasure in submitting to you the following very satisfactory statements of the business of your railways and canals for the past year:

The earnings of your railway and branches between Philadelphia and Pittsburgh were:

| | |
|---|---|
| From passengers | $ 4,022,012 50 |
| From emigrant passengers | 240,005 08 |
| From mails | 154,914 78 |
| From express matter | 449,627 35 |
| From general freight | 16,856,991 41 |
| From miscellaneous sources | 289,073 85 |
| | $22,012,525 27 |

EXPENSES.

| | |
|---|---|
| For conducting transportation | $ 4,964,[illegible] 5 |
| For motive power | 3,826,245 40 |
| For maintenance of cars | 1,305,899 82 |
| For maintenance of road | 3,337,724 69 |
| For general expenses | 329,169 42 |
| | $13,764,673 09 |
| Leaving net earnings in 1872 | $8,274,852 18 |
| The total earnings of these works were | $18,719,826 35 |
| And for 1871 | 22,012,525 27 |
| Showing an increase in 1872 of | $3,292,688 42 |

Of the above earnings, there were received from the 358 miles of main line:

| | |
|---|---|
| In 1872 | $20,010,818 80 |
| In 1871 | 17,338,824 28 |
| Increase from the main line | $2,671,994 52 |

And from the branch lines:

| | |
|---|---|
| In 1872—426 miles in length | $2,001,706 47 |
| In 1871—375 miles in length | 1,381,012 57 |
| Increase | $620,693 90 |

The earnings of the branch lines operated by your company in 1872 as already stated, were | $2,001,706 47
The expenses of operating them, including rents of leased branches, were | 1,094,121 84

Showing a net direct profit in operating these lines of | $ 907,584 63

The sources of revenue in 1872, compared with those of 1871, show an increase in every item as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| First class passengers | $362,748 44 |
| Emigrant passengers | 83,812 98 |
| General freights | 2,904,586 [illegible] |
| Mails | 1,021 08 |
| Express matter | 12,277 45 |
| Miscellaneous | 7,441 01 |
| Total | $3,292,688 42 |

The whole number of passengers carried in 1871 was 4,699,985, and in 1872, 5,250,393, an increase of 550,408, or nearly 11 71-100 per cent.

The average distance traveled by each passenger was 33 11-100 miles, being 58-100 miles more than in 1871.

The number of tons of freight moved (including 614,757 tons of fuel and other materials for the company's use) was 8,484,535 tons, averaging 5,665,071 tons of coal. It was last year 7,100,294 tons, showing an increase of 1,359,241 tons, or over 19 3-10 per cent.

The average charge per net ton per mile upon freights during the year was 1 41[illegible]-10,000 cents, against 1 3887 10,000 cents last year, and per passenger 2 45-100 cents per mile against 2 53-100 last year, or an average increase in the rate of freight charges in 1872 against those in 1871, of over 1 per cent, and in passenger charges a decrease of 8-10 of a mill per passenger per mile.

The average cost of moving freight was 0 886-1,000 cents per ton per mile, and for passengers 1 887-1,000 cents per passenger per mile.

The actual cost of operating your railway, including branch lines, in 1872, was 62 53-100 per cent. of its receipts; excluding branch lines it was 58 92-100 per cent.

For more detailed statements of the receipts and expenses of your main line and branches, and of interest to the full and satisfactory reports of the General Manager and Controller.

The earnings of the Philadelphia and Erie railroad in 1872 were:

| | |
|---|---|
| From passengers | $ 647,274 09 |
| " freights | 3,177,548 92 |
| " express matter | 44,917 87 |
| " mails | 27,573 20 |
| " miscellaneous sources | 83,438 79 |
| Total (nearly $13,822 per mile of road) | $3,980,752 87 |
| The operating expenses during the same period were: | |
| For conducting transportation | $ 541,298 21 |
| For motive power | 915,735 45 |
| " maintenance of cars | 338,019 18 |
| " maintenance of way | 1,197,943 07 |
| | $3,283,015 91 |
| Showing a balance to the credit of the Philadelphia and Erie railroad of | $692,736 96 |

The number of tons of freight moved upon this line during the year was 1,628,566 tons, against 1,828,491 tons in 1871, 1,614,287 in 1870, and 1,302,041 in 1869, showing a steady annual increase of traffic.

The average charge made per mile on freights was 1 190-100 cents per ton per mile, and the actual cost of its movement 0 941-1000 of a cent per ton per mile, leaving a margin of profit of only one quarter of a cent per ton per mile.

The increase of tonnage in 1871 was 209,677 tons, and the increase in revenue from freights was $377,190 61-100, and from passengers $61,298 53-100, the total increase of revenues for the year being $438,489 14, after the expenses, chiefly owing to the destruction of the Linden bridge by fire, and the unusually large amount of iron required to keep the track in good condition, has more than absorbed this increase.

The net earnings of the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad have disappointed the expectations of its friends and projectors: not in the extent of its tonnage since the modification of the lease, but in the rates of freight that it has been able to command for what it carried. This line being longer from the commercial centres of the East to all important points of the West than its competitors, and traversing a sparsely populated country, of great natural gradients, where cheap transportation, the cost of conducting its passenger business has usually exceeded the income from this branch of revenue. This year it ah ws a loss of $57,932 73.

In writing this railway it early became apparent that the continuance of the old lease, which exacted thirty per cent. of the receipts, w thout regard to the rates of freight that could be procured, must result in the adoption of charges by the lessee that would prevent the participation in the lake trade at Erie, or through traffic from west of the mountains, impossible. For such business the New York and Erie Railroad Company, the chief competitor of this line, charged rates that yielded it little or no profit, and the lessee consequently had no other resort but to meet this competition, or abandon the through traffic, and rely upon the local business of the line for its support, at the rates of freight which would leave a sufficient margin for profit on its transportation, to meet the terms of the lease.

Before adopting the policy here indicated, which appeared to be opposed to the interests and expectations of the public, the question of the modification of the lease, to meet the difficulty thus developed by the character of the traffic of the line, was brought before the shareholders of the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Company, who, with great unanimity, confirmed the alterations proposed. Under the modified terms, the lessee agreed to work the line at cost, giving the shareholders whatever profit the enterprise might develop.

This change in the lease has permitted the Pennsylvania Railroad Company to develop the resources of the country traversed, meet the interests upon its bonded indebtedness, and preserve the property to the shareholders that they may be able to reap from their investment, whatever advantage the future has in store for them, from an increase in the population and wealth of the country traversed or that may become tributary to the line.

Before the lease was entered into, the shares of the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Company had only a nominal value, being freely offered at five per cent. at par. They are now marketable at over fifty per cent., (an increase of a thousand per cent.), clearly demonstrating that the lease has not had, as represented, a depressing influence upon the stock of the company.

The lease of this line was only offered to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company after it had been declined by the officers of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, and after all other means for raising the funds required to complete the work that did not involve the sacrifice of the stock of the company, had failed.

The failure of this enterprise to become at once profitable is due, first, to its having been started with insufficient capital; second, that it was located without reference to the capabilities of the country to yield a sufficient traffic for its support. Instead of crossing the valuable coal deposits of the Alleghany Mountains, it passed north of them, and in doing so avoided also the still more important oil deposits of Northwestern Pennsylvania—the existence of which was then unknown—being influenced in the adoption of the present route by two insignificant local subscriptions; thirdly, by commencing and continuing the work of constructing at both ends, when the means of the company were insufficient for the execution of any considerable portion of either end—a policy which has ruined many other extended enterprises, and by the subsequent adoption of which by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company the early success of that enterprise was jeopardized; fourthly, from its financial sacrifices incurred to secure an early opening of its road, through which mainly its stock is held, which, it has amounted to $75,744 per mile, while that of the Pennsylvania Railroad, with a double track throughout, and a third track for a portion of the distance, traversing a vastly more rugged country, was but $71,992.

In strong contrast with this policy, it may be stated that all financial sacrifices made during the construction of the Pennsylvania Railroad, as well as the interest that has been paid to shareholders and others until the railway was finished to Pittsburgh, were charged directly to the expense account until returned from the net revenues of the railway, instead of, as in the Philadelphia & Erie and many other cases, having been charged to the cost of construction.

The only way, it is believed, by which the stock of the Philadelphia & Erie Railroad Company can be made profitable, is the employment of more capital to open up the resources of the country naturally tributary to it. This is now being done, and it is hoped will finally enable it to earn dividends to its shareholders.

The earnings of the United Railroads of New Jersey and the Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad, excluding those of the Belvidere Delaware Railroad and Flemington branch, were in 1872:

| | |
|---|---|
| From passengers | $4,573,812 52 |
| From freights | 4,262,293 86 |
| From express matter | 236,554 95 |
| From mails | 48,645 00 |
| From miscellaneous sources | 144,580 47 |
| | $8,266,226 80 |

EXPENSES.

| | |
|---|---|
| For conducting transportation | $2,773,690 75 |
| For motive power | 1,595,096 62 |
| For maintenance of cars | 379,637 17 |
| For maintenance of road | 1,224,007 63 |
| For general expenses | 50,735 21 |
| | $6,005,166 78 |
| Leaving net earnings in 1872 | $2,261,060 02 |

The earnings of the Belvidere Delaware Railroad, sixty-eight miles in length, and Flemington branch of twelve miles, were in 1872:

| | |
|---|---|
| From passengers | $154,479 83 |
| From mails | 4,319 26 |
| From express matter | 3,737 31 |
| From general freight | 492,499 53 |
| From miscellaneous sources | 2,357 45 |
| | $664,393 18 |

EXPENSES.

| | |
|---|---|
| For conducting transportation | $ 125,906 60 |
| For motive power | 146,434 90 |
| For maintenance of cars | 44,840 09 |
| For maintenance of road | 198,349 89 |
| | 515,531 48 |
| Showing a balance to the credit of Belvidere Railroad for 1872 of | $ 148,861 70 |

The earnings of the Delaware and Raritan Canal in 1872 were:

| | |
|---|---|
| From tolls | $ 938,832 06 |
| From steam towing | 567,053 99 |
| From miscellaneous | 18,719 19 |
| | $1,524,605 24 |

EXPENSES.

| | |
|---|---|
| For maintenance of canal | $278,920 52 |
| For canal operation, including drawbacks of | $109,448 80 |
| For steam towing account | 443,718 70 |
| | 1,016,037 49 |
| Leaving net earnings in 1872 | $ 508,567 75 |

After deducting drawbacks allowed to shippers in 1872, and also in 1871, the actual net receipts from the Delaware and Raritan Canal were in 1872 | $1,415,156 44
And they were in 1871 | 1,280,736 84
Showing an increase of | $ 134,419 60

The earnings of the Philadelphia and Trenton and the United Railroads of New Jersey, Belvidere Delaware Railroad and Flemington branch and Delaware and Raritan Canal in 1872 were:

From United Railroads of New Jersey, &c. | $8,266,226 80
From Belvidere Delaware Railroad and Flemington branch | 664,393 18
From Delaware and Raritan Canal | 1,524,605 24
| $10,455,225 22

EXPENSES.

| | |
|---|---|
| For United Railroads of New Jersey | $6,005,166 78 |
| For Belvidere Delaware Railroad, and Flemington branch including net earnings ($148,861.70) | 664,393 18 |
| For Canal | 1,016,037 49 |
| | $7,685,597 45 |

Total net earnings of railroad and canal in 1872 | $2,769,627 77

The gross receipts from these works in 1871 were | $8,959,157 06
And those of 1872 | 9,962,461 96
An increase of | $1,003,304 90

The amount required to pay interest on bonds and dividends to shareholders of the United New Jersey Railroads and Canal, under the lease for | $3,202,987 54
To which add the interest upon seven per cent. upon the average estimated amount of additional capital employed in conducting the business of the road, "$1,749,-890 93," six months | 60,931 14
Add interest on loss in operating road in 1871, "930,238 23," one year, seven per cent | 65,116 67
Total | $3,419,035 15

From this deduct the amount contributed to the sinking fund from the earnings of the rail ways in 1872 | $ 112,920 00
And the amount of debt of United Companies paid off by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company in 1872 | 140,568 12
Amount from investments | 171,629 92
| 425,118 04
Balance | $2,993,917 11
From which deduct net earnings of railways and canals | 2,769,627 77
Leaving the deficit in 1872 | $224,289 34
Add deficit that had accrued up to January 1, 1872 | 930,238 23
The total deficit up to January 1, 1873, was | $1,154,527 57

In considering this statement it will be recollected that no charge has been made against the business of the New Jersey Railroads for the use of the cars of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company engaged in the through traffic over the railroad or any part of the general expense account incurred for the management of the whole of the works of your company, which should be highlighted in due proportion among it own and leased lines.

On the completion of the extensive improvements commenced at and near Jersey City, and the construction of the additional tracks contemplated along the line, it is believed that the cost of moving and handling freights and passengers will be so materially reduced that we shall be able not only to meet the terms of the lease without the profits of the works, but to gradually extinguish the large deficit that has accumulated. Without the additional facilities already provided, the increase of the business of the past year could not have been disposed of at all, and the whole working of the line is still greatly embarrassed for want of the additional facilities which are now being provided.

As large, however, as this deficit now amounts to—if it is never returned from the profits of the works—its actual cost will be largely paid by the absolute necessity there existed for the accommodation of the rapidly increasing traffic of our line from the West, destined to New York and the North and Eastern States, by the transportation of which were not considered by the lessors of these railways and canals of sufficient importance to induce them to incur the heavy terminal expenditures required for its prompt and economical delivery.

The number of passengers carried over the United Railroads of New Jersey in 1872 was 7,580,795, and the average distance traveled by each passenger was 21 38-100 miles.

The number of tons of freight moved was 2,536,-304 tons, including 55,732 tons of bituminous coal for shipment at South Amboy, and 78,027 tons of material transported for the company's use.

The average charge per net ton per mile upon freights during the year was 2 753-1000 cents, and per passenger 2 52-100 cents per mile.

The actual cost of operating the Philadelphia and Trenton and the United Railroads of New Jersey, in 1872, was 1 64-100 per cent. of its receipts, which high rate is mostly due to the want of facilities at the terminal of the road for handling economically the large traffic of the line.

The number of tons of freight, moved on the Belvidere Delaware Railroad, and Flemington branch, was 914,833 tons, of which 842,749 tons was anthracite coal.

The average charge per net ton per mile upon the freights carried over these lines, in 1872, was 1 11-100 cents, and the cost of removing it was but 0 819-1000 cents per ton per mile, reflecting much credit upon the General Superintendent, F. W. Jackson, Esq., and the Superintendent in immediate charge, Mr. John A. Anderson, for the efficient and economical management of the line.

As the accounts of the business of these railways have not heretofore been entered in the form and detail with which those of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company have been kept, we have no reliable datae for comparing the results of the business of 1872 with those of previous years.

The lease of the New Jersey improvements between Philadelphia and New York includes, also, the Delaware and Raritan Canal—the water line between those cities. This work is under the charge of General L. G. Wister as General Superintendent, in place of John G. Stevens, Esq., elected President of the two companies in New Jersey, whose lines you have leased. This canal, though its coal tonnage fell off materially in 1872, has yielded, however, an increase in its net profits over the previous year of over $134,000.

With the control of the New Jersey railroads and canals, this company has received property represented by shares in and bonds of branch railroads, street railroads, turnpikes, bridges, ferries, and ferries over the Delaware and Hudson rivers, amounting at par to $5,714,400, and valued at the time of their delivery at $4,065,225 25, and believed to be now worth about that sum. These securities yielded in 1872 a net revenue of $171,629 92, but they cannot be sold without injury to the general interest of the company. This leaves the means necessary to make the improvements so urgently demanded for the accommodation of the large and increasing business of these railways at Philadelphia, Jersey City and along the line, to be obtained from other sources. These improvements, consisting of additional tracks for passing trains, sidings at the termini, shops, engine houses, passenger stations, warehouses, wharves and stock yards, the construction of which could no longer be delayed, have been commenced and will be prosecuted with vigor. Their completion will require a heavy outlay, which if it had been included in the original estimates, would at this time have added materially to the revenues of the company, and to the greater extent have diminished the expenses of managing its business.

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# WEEKLY GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 19, 1873.

## LOCAL OPTION.

There remain but two more days for the Local Option war, when the contending forces must settle the question at issue between them at the polls. The several addresses which have recently appeared, and the undoubted energy that is being displayed by both parties, leads us to the conclusion that the vote, if an honest one, will effectually test the strength of the prohibitory and anti-prohibitory sentiment in our midst. The existing law is different from others we have had of a sumptuary nature, in that it throws the issues directly upon the consciences of the people—making them to feel that it is a home question. We have no doubt that this fact alone will develop a larger temperance vote than might otherwise be cast. Another noticeable feature of the existing canvass is, it is entirely outside of politics—the political parties and politicians, as such, having nothing to do with it. Indeed, the industry with which certain of this class stay away from the city leads us to think that they are particularly solicitous not to exert their influence in behalf of either side. Those who take part do so from personal or moral considerations. The liquor people feel that capital and business are involved; while those on the other side believe that the moral well-being of the community is of more importance than the selfish interests of the few. This is the basis of the entire contest. We have one point to urge upon all,—that a full vote be gotten out, in order that the sentiments of the people may be fairly tested. If but a small vote is cast, there will be the same uncertainty as heretofore as to popular opinion on the general issue, while an immediate decision relative to license will, of course, be reached. It is always better that such questions be fully and satisfactorily determined, in order that there be no room for after doubts. The tactics of the two parties in issue have been peculiar, and we are interested to see the result. It is unnecessary to reiterate the position the GAZETTE occupies on this, as on every other vital question affecting the well-being of the people. We are on the side of temperance and opposed to drunkenness, of course.

The discussion in the Legislature, relative to honest elections in Philadelphia, shows very clearly that there is need of attention to the condition of that city. We have no sympathy with McClure, and no faith in his motives, yet he evidently has started a question that ought to be seriously met by the Legislature. If, as seems to be generally admitted, there is so much corruption in the Philadelphia elections, certainly some method can be devised to remedy the evil. Senator Rutan's remark that he would vote for the McClure bill, if he could get nothing better, seems to imply that he was not entirely satisfied with the bill now pending before the Senate. If this is the case, certainly there ought to be sufficient ability at Harrisburg to get up something that will be proper and right. The Republican party cannot afford to permit the government of the city of Philadelphia to run into the same evils as were developed in New York under Tweed and his confederates. And now is the time for remedying whatever evils may exist in that city. We hope the Senate will show its appreciation of pure elections by thoroughly maturing legislation which shall completely remedy the evils of which complaint is made.

It is reported from Washington that the Secretary of the Treasury has been obliged to draw about $1,550,000 from the "reserve" of legal tenders, in order to pay off "immediate demands" on the Treasury. As a curious coincidence, it may be noted that the amount of the inroad on the "reserve," which is an inflation of the currency to that extent, is almost exactly the amount of the extra pay for two years which Congress voted to themselves at the close of the session. There are about three hundred and twenty-five members, delegates and Senators, and of these there are about three hundred and ten who are entitled to the full extra pay of $5,000 each. Multiplying $5,000 by 310, the curious calculator will find the result to be $1,550,000, the exact amount reported to be drawn from the reserve, by the "immediate demands" above referred to.

The reports of J. Edgar Thomson and Col. Thomas A. Scott, President and Vice President of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, at the annual meeting of stockholders, a few days since, shows what gigantic plans of improvement are in contemplation by that Company, both in this State and New Jersey. Five millions of dollars are asked for for improvements in New Jersey, and nearly twenty millions of dollars for this State. These facts say, by themselves, show, as Colonel Scott says, that the design of the Company, in securing from the Legislature the power to increase its stock, was not to water it, but to make substantial and permanent improvements, on which legitimate dividends might be paid.

King Amadeus that was, has resumed his Italian citizenship, and is now simply a prince of the House of Savoy. It is doubtful if he will be very readily persuaded to try the experiment of governing a foreign country again. If rumor is to be relied on, he may yet have the opportunity of resuming the kingly title in his native land. Prince Humbert, heir to the Italian throne, is said to be afflicted with diseases that must cut off his life, ere long. This event might bring about complications favorable to Amadeus as the successor of his father.

Oakes Ames is evidently not without some honor at home, as he has been accorded a reception by his neighbors, friends and well-wishers. All this merely goes to show that if a man is made a martyr of, he can always be sure of sympathy and support. Brooks rather overdid the martyr business, in his own behalf, and consequently lost, even in respect at home. Ames shed some tears, but comported himself generally with dignity, and as a result, comes off with flying colors. Verily, human nature is a singular dish.

After all, General Dix is reported to have refused to commute the sentence of Foster, and the death penalty is to be carried into effect. The special considerations urged in Foster's behalf are carefully weighed, but the Governor thinks that the public safety requires that the death penalty should be enforced. While full weight should be given to the appeal in Foster's behalf, there can be no doubt of the correctness of the Governor's position.

Edward R. Smith, nominated Commissioner of Indian Affairs, is now agent for the Red Lake Chippewas in Minnesota. Mr. Smith accompanied General Howard last year to Arizona, and has been employed on several other special missions by the Interior Department, where he stands very high as one of the most efficient officers in the Indian service.

A very excellent Board of Commissioners has been selected by Secretary Boutwell, under the advice of Senator Scott and General Negley, to select sites for the public buildings which the General Government proposes to erect in this city. We hope no time will be lost in making the proper investigation, and report.

Captain Jack, of the Modocs, seems to be playing fast and loose with our Commissioners. General Canby is about tired waiting, and has commenced to close in upon the Modoc camp. Hopes are entertained that the Indians will surrender without fighting.

The President has authorized a denial of an alleged interview with him concerning Cuba and San Domingo, as detailed by a correspondent of the New York *Herald*.

## PERSONAL.

The President will leave Washington for his homestead in Missouri some time in April.

One Charles Clarkson, of Hays City, has killed 3,000 buffaloes in the last four months.

Mr. Sumner owns a Bible that was once the property of John Bunyan, author of the "Pilgrim's Progress."

Josie Mansfield was latest heard from in the gambling saloons of Monoca, Italy, where she won $3,000 in one night.

John L. Clem, the "Drummer Boy of Chicamauga," holds a commission in the Twenty-fourth United States Infantry.

Full-length portraits of Senator Sumner are ordered to be hung in the Hayden Senate Chamber and Hall of Representatives.

Mme. Lidia Rodelrenna has given the St. Petersburg Academy of Medicine $40,000 to endow an institution for medical instruction for women.

Professor Max Muller has declined the chair of Sanskrit offered him in the new University of Strasburg. He will stay at Oxford.

General Ulrich, who commanded at Strasburg during the Franco-German war, has retired from the French army after fifty-three years' service.

Cardinal Bonaparte, cousin to the late Louis Napoleon, has sent 100 crowns to a church in Rome, to pay for masses to be said for his deceased relative.

Vermont papers are boasting of eight old farmers in Franklin county, who live within two miles of each other, and who have had twenty-five wives among them.

Rev. Dr. David Winters, of Dayton, Ohio, has solemnized 3,825 marriages. The last couple made happy was a wealthy farmer aged seventy and a maiden of fifty years.

Agassiz is described as follows: "His figure is portly. His voice is full and rich. His smile is genuinly itself. He smiles not with his lips alone, but with his merry brown eyes, with his whole kind, expressive, beaming face."

Count Schouvaloff is said to be the coming man in Russia. He is now alluded to in court circles as the future successor of Count Gortschakoff, and is said to have been essentially instrumental in bringing about the last meeting of the three Emperors.

Robert M. Douglas, the eldest son of the late Stephen A. Douglas, has been confirmed as United States Marshal for the Eastern District of North Carolina. Mr. Douglas was until recently private secretary to President Grant.

O. G. Howard, a prominent lawyer and highly esteemed citizen of Ithaca, N. Y., died very suddenly on Friday morning, of apoplexy. He had just entered the bathroom, when his wife heard a fall and hastening in the direction of the noise, she found him prostrate on the floor, where he almost immediately expired.

The Hon. E. G. Kilbourn, a prominent politician and highly esteemed and useful citizen, died on Thursday at his residence in Anne Arundel county, Md. He was a lawyer, and was Speaker of the House of Delegates of Maryland in 1860, and presided at the famous extra session held at Frederick City in 1861, when a number of the members were arrested. The deceased was a native of New England.

Senor Castelar is a man of about forty-eight years of age. He is of middle height, with great breadth of shoulder and fine, ample chest; his appearance altogether being very commanding. The poise of his head is full of dignity, and his gestures are at once expressive and natural. His face is of the Spanish type, long and narrow; a heavy moustache overhangs a mouth that fails to indicate firmness, and the chin lacks the massiveness which, as an orator, is associated with the idea of a man of action and determination. His forehead is lofty and upright, but has the fault of narrowness. The eyes are large, full, dark, and extremely brilliant and expressive. They give the character to the whole face. They are the eyes of a lawyer and orator, a man with keen sensibilities, a theorizer, a dreamer of mystical utopianisms, a man who might set on fire an audience, but who would not know how to sway the ardor he had kindled.

## OHIO ITEMS.

The wife of ex-Treasurer Wall, of Hancock county, has applied for a divorce.

About 1,000 men are engaged in the manufacturing of the Champion reaper and mower, at Springfield.

Ohio stands first in the list of wheat producing States, with 32,992,157 bushels. Seneca stands at the head of the wheat column of counties in the State.

The house of David Trently, in Tuscarawas county, caught fire from sparks from the chimney, on the 6th inst., and was burnt to the ground. Only a portion of the household goods were saved.

A gentleman who lives on Brown's Run, Butler county, recently killed a goose; and while a domestic was dressing the fowl she found a gold ring in its maw. The ring looked as though it had been ground off on the edges, or had been partly melted by intense heat. It was lost by a member of the family ten years ago.

On Friday morning, the 7th inst., Mr. Amberson Seaton, residing near Oliveburg, Richland county, committed suicide, by shooting himself in the heart with a pistol. He was in easy circumstances and temporary insanity can alone account for the act, and his domestic relations were known to have been agreeable. He was about fifty-six years of age.

John Kelsey, a young man of Centreville, was, on Thursday evening, shot by a young lady named Ella Benham. It appears they were lovers, and Kelsey had proven false to her, and was paying his attentions to another lady. He is in a dangerous condition, and, it is feared, will not recover. Both parties are of good family. The young lady gave herself up to the authorities.

Spayd, the murderer, who was convicted of murder in July last, and sentenced to the penitentiary for life, and who escaped shortly after from jail, was on Thursday caught by a detective. It seems Spayd has been in his uncle's keeping ever since his escape, in Greenville, and thus so long eluded capture. The detectives received five hundred dollars reward for their services. Spayd has been conveyed to Columbus for safe keeping.

On last Friday morning, about seven o'clock, the body of Robert Jesson, a farmer, living about three miles east of Mansfield, on the Ashland road, was discovered by sisters and brothers. The deceased was a native of New England.

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# FOREIGN.

## Details of the Forgeries on the Bank of England.

## The British Ministerial Crisis About Over.

## "HOME RULE" DEMONSTRATION IN LONDON.

## Spanish Carlists Defeated by Government Troops.

### GREAT BRITAIN.

#### Home Rule in Ireland.

London, March 17.—The demonstration by the Irish population in favor of Home Rule in Ireland and the amnesty of the imprisoned Fenians, for which arrangements have been making for some time, took place in Hyde Park yesterday afternoon, and was participated in by a very large number. The authorities made every preparation for the suppression of disorder, but there was no disturbance except one case, where an excited person attacked one of the Grenadier Guards because the latter had on a red coat. In the scuffle which ensued one of the soldier's arms was broken.

#### The Ministry Troubles.

London, March 17.—Gladstone has returned. The *Echo* says he has not withdrawn his resignation. He believes that the formation of a new Ministry is still in the hands of the Conservatives.

London, March 17.—Gladstone will probably resume the Premiership. In the House of Commons this afternoon he stated that last evening he received a communication from the Queen announcing that there was no prospect that the opposition would form a new Government. He replied, placing his services at Her Majesty's disposal, and undertaking to consult with his colleagues. They were now engaged in considering what steps they should take, and he proposed meanwhile that the House adjourn until Thursday.

Disraeli said he had informed the Queen that he was quite prepared to organize a new ministry, but could not undertake to carry on the Government with the present Parliament.

In the House of Lords Earl Granville made a statement identical with that of Gladstone in the other chamber, and the Duke of Richmond repeated Disraeli's explanation.

The sitting was then adjourned until Thursday.

#### How the Great Forgeries on the Bank of England were Managed.

New York, March 17.—London papers of the 3d and 4th are at hand, with the following details of the great forgeries on the Bank of England. It was discovered on Saturday that bills to an enormous amount had been forged upon all the principal houses in the city of London, and that these bills had been discounted at the West End branch of the Bank of England in Burlington Gardens, which does an entirely different kind of business from the parent establishment in the city. It is intended for the convenience of gentlemen and ladies and West End tradesman, who might find it inconvenient to journey to the city in order to transact their occasional business. It is not, therefore, ordinarily concerned with the large bill transactions of the city commerce, and in consequence is less bound by strict regulations in dealing with any business of that nature which might accidentally be brought to it. The conspirators must have been aware of this, and they laid their plans for approaching the Bank of England at this weaker portion of its defences. Warner, an American, who managed the plot, was in no hurry, and took care to gain a good footing before he ventured to the ultimate enterprise. His behaved for some time just like an ordinary customer of good resources. He drew upon his balance and renewed it, but kept it always at a good figure. After a while he deposited notes and bills. They were good and genuine bills. Still he was careful not to be hasty, and he continued his transactions with the bank until he had acquired the reputation of a person engaged in legitimate commerce and thoroughly trustworthy. At length the moment came for the presentation of forged bills. They were discounted with but little question, and the success of the fraud had to all appearances succeeded in safely pocketing about one hundred thousand pounds. All these arrangements were masterpieces of ingenuity and patience. But the bills themselves must have required the greatest amount of labor. In the first place, many of the large firms upon whom the bills purported to be drawn are in the habit of using a peculiar kind of paper, with certain water marks and printed matter. All this would have to be imitated, and as the bills were drawn on more than one firm, there must have been several such imitations. There remained the drawing of the bills and affixing the signatures, and each bill must have required a series of feats in successful forging. Some bills were backed by several acceptors, so that each signature to be passed must have 3 or 4 other signatures on a single bill. Yet the bills were so perfect that on not one of them was there a question on the ground of the acceptances not appearing genuine. But the men who had executed the work of forgery with perseverance sufficient to insure unhesitating acceptance of forged bills could not escape one trifling blunder, which revealed the whole plot. Upon the bills which were not so drawn the date of acceptance had been omitted. Inquiry was of course made of the firm whose acceptance was thus undated. It was discovered that the bill was not genuine, and the whole series were found to be forgeries.

How much further the plot might have been carried it is impossible to say. Advertisements were published to caution bankers, brokers and all other persons against receiving in payment bee of United States five-twenty, ten-forty and funded loan bonds, amounting in the aggregate to $237,000, they, it is alleged, having been acquired out of the profits of the forgery. The loss to the Bank of England is stated at eighty thousand pounds. The Rothschilds are mentioned as one of the firms on which forged drafts were drawn, but no other names are given.

#### Matrimonial.

The *John Bull* newspaper says a marriage is projected between the Duke of Edinburgh and a daughter of the Czar of Russia.

### SPAIN.

#### Cruelty of a Carlist Priest.

Madrid, March 14.—The Cure of Santa Cruz, who leads a Carlist band, treats the Spanish troops who fall into his hands with great cruelty. He recently flogged several prisoners with such severity that they died from the effects of blows.

#### Amnesty to Journalistic Offenders.

Madrid, March 14.—The Assembly has approved the bill granting amnesty to offenders against the laws regulating the newspaper press in Porto Rico.

#### Carlists Routed.

Madaid, March 16.—The government has received despatches announcing that 3,000 Carlists, concentrated at Vena, have been routed by General Nerbas, after a sanguinary battle, which lasted several hours. The Carlists, who sought refuge in a village, were badly received. General Nevilias is actively pressing forward the campaign in the North.

### FRANCE.

#### The German Evacuation.

Paris, March 16.—The new treaty between France and Germany providing for the evacuation of French territory was signed at Berlin yesterday, and the text is published. The German forces are to evacuate all places they now hold in France by the first of July, with the exception of Verdun and vicinity, from which they are to withdraw on the 5th of September.

#### Troops Sent to the Spanish Frontier.

Troops have been sent to the Spanish frontier, to assist the local authorities in the execution of the order requiring all Carlists crossing into France to be "interned."

### PORTUGAL.

#### Satisfaction Demanded of Brazil.

Lisbon, March 16.—In the Cortes yesterday the Minister of Foreign Affairs announced that the Portuguese Consul has been instructed to demand immediate satisfaction of the Brazilian Government for an outrage to the Portuguese flag at Para.

## BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

—The widows and orphans of firemen killed by the Hanover street (Boston) catastrophe have been provided for by the Trustees of the Firemen's Fund.

—The Maryland Conference of the Methodist Protestant Church has unanimously voted to expunge the word "white" from its discipline, thus equalizing suffrage.

—Three small children, son and daughter of Henry Pleebe, and a son of Charles Blake, were drowned at Bangor, Maine, on Thursday, by breaking through the ice while they were at play.

—Sixty two head of cattle, belonging to Messrs. Smith & Fowler, of Lawrenceburg, Ind., were poisoned by some unknown person on Thursday. Forty-nine are dead and the rest are dying.

—John Malloy, usher in the Church of the Messiah, in St. Louis, and son of the Librarian of Montreal, Canada, died on Thursday morning from the effects of severing the main artery in one of his arms, the wound being self-inflicted. Disappointed love was the cause of the act.

—Last Thursday evening a meeting of the Philadelphia section of the Meade Memorial Fund of Gettysburg was held. The object is to secure funds from the States and cities having soldiers at the battle of Gettysburg to erect a column at Gettysburg to the memory of Meade. A permanent organization was effected.

—On Thursday morning a fire was discovered in the office of the United States Collector of Internal Revenue, at Kansas City, Mo. At the same time the Union German Savings Bank, occupying the front part of the same building, was found to be on fire. Both fires were speedily extinguished. In the collector's office, books, papers and from twenty-five to fifty thousand dollars' worth of stamps were so badly damaged as to be valueless. In the bank the vault was found open and robbed and the papers in the vault burning. About seven thousand dollars were taken from the bank. The vault lock was a combination, and had been unlocked, not broken open. It is expected some startling revelations will be made in connection with these fires.

# ST. LOUIS.

## Heavy Mail Robberies.

St. Louis, March 16.—It has transpired here that the mails from St. Louis to the east have been robbed several times during the past two months. $50,000 with drafts sent from here by the Third National Bank to the National Bank of Commerce of New York, on the night of January 31st, failed to reach their destination but have not been presented since; therefore the bank is not a loser. The mails of the 14th and 28th of February were also robbed, but it was not known that any drafts from here were presented or negotiated until a few days ago, when information came from Buffalo that a draft for $15,000 issued by a bank here in favor of C. Ayres & Co., New York, had been presented to an Express Company in Buffalo with the name of that firm forged. The forgery was not discovered till after the draft had been paid. On the receipt of this information Gen. Smith, the Postmaster, immediately commenced investigating, and ascertained that the mail of January 31st did not go through, and the mail box was robbed of several letters, apparently between here and Indianapolis. There is no clue as yet to the robbers, but a special postoffice detective is working up the matter. The payment of the draft is said to have been brought about as follows: A man supposed to be engaged in these robberies came to Buffalo, accompanied by a lady dressed in the height of fashion, whom he represented as his wife. He rented elegant apartments, and formed business relations with an Express Company. He sent several drafts by this company for collection, one for $4,000 on a St. Louis bank, which was genuine, and in this way gained the confidence of the company, who supposed him to be wealthy. It is understood they cashed the $15,000 draft for him upon his entrusting it to them for collection in New York.

# FIRES.

## Two Rivers, Wis.

Milwaukee, March 17.—The Mann Brothers' Manufacturing Company at Two Rivers, were burned out last Wednesday night. The loss is $6,000.

## Sciotaville, O.

Cincinnati, March 17.—A fire at Sciotaville, Ohio, on Saturday, destroyed three frame dwellings of Elias Marshall. The loss is forty-five hundred dollars, with no insurance.

## Cedar Falls, Iowa.

Dubuque, March 17.—A fire at Cedar Falls, this morning, burned the dry goods store of Theodore Hazlett. Loss, $15,000; insurance, $10,000.

## Elyria, O.

Cleveland, O., March 17.—The total loss by the conflagration of Saturday night at Elyria, Ohio, now foots up to $270,000.

## Lawrenceburg, Ky.

Cincinnati, O., March 17.—The *Times'* Frankfort special says a destructive fire occurred in Lawrenceburg, Ky., on Friday evening. Forty-fifths of the town was destroyed. Many families are rendered homeless. The loss is over $200,000. The State Legislature is taking steps towards aiding the sufferers. The citizens are also coming to their assistance.

## Norristown, Pa.

Norristown, Pa., March 17.—The old Catholic church and two other buildings were burned to-day. Loss $30,000.

# THE INDIANS.

## The War with the Modocs—Gen. Crooks Operating in Arizona.

San Francisco, March 16.—General Canby moved his headquarters to Van Bremer's ranche on Saturday. Colonel Riddle, with company K of the Fifteenth cavalry, came on a party of Modocs and captured 35 horses. He could have killed the savages had not peace negotiations prevented.

A new peace commission is organized. The squaw Artina came out of the lava bed, and says Jack wants to talk, that he is afraid to come in, and that Canby can not control the soldiers.

The rumor that soldiers captured horses and four children last week is pronounced false. Jack wants Meacham and Fairchild to come and talk to him again.

General Crook will with his entire command of twelve companies is at Camp McDowell. His policy has given great satisfaction to the people, though the intensity with the Cochise is the result of a claim of Mexico on our Government of fifty-six million dollars as special damages.

The horse disease is spreading in Arizona rapidly, and is reported to be fatal to all animals. Gen. Crook has established a rule that every Apache at every military post must answer roll call each day. The future movements of the troops are unknown.

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## Transfer of the Pennsylvania Petroleum Railroad to the Atlantic & Great Western.

Titusville, March 17.—At the annual meeting of stockholders of the Pennsylvania Petroleum Railroad Company, held here to-day, A. H. Steele, President, announced that the negotiations for the lease and transfer of the road to the Atlantic & Great Western Railroad Company had been perfected, and the road to-day was passed into the hands of that company. The following officers were elected: Jas. B. Hodgkin as President, A. H. Steele as Vice President, and the following Board of Directors: A. H. Steele, J. D. Barton, Thos. Warnock, H. E. Green, G. W. Gunther and J. L. Wann. Work on the road will be recommenced at once and speedily completed. The general offices of the company will be removed to Meadville as rapidly as possible.

# BALTIMORE.

## Conference of the M. E. Church South—Dr. Huston Expelled.

Baltimore, March 14.—At the Annual Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, this morning, the Committee for the trial of the case of Rev. Huston on a charge of immorality reported, convicting the accused and expelling him from the Church.

The General Conference of the Church, to which an appeal will probably be taken by the counsel of Huston, does not meet until May, 1874. Dr. Huston has been divorced during the session of the Conference, nor before the Committee. His parishment as deacon in the Church was handed in to the Conference this morning.

# POLITICAL.

## New Hampshire Election Returns

Concord, N. H., March 14.—The return of the vote from the last town in the second Congressional district increases Pike's majority to 19. The returns that come in on the vote for Governor show a much larger scattering vote than has been reported. The election is close, and the choice by the people is considered doubtful.

## Supreme Court Decision on the Local Option Law.

Philadelphia, March 17.—The Supreme Court to-day decided in favor of the constitutionality of the Local Option law of the State, giving the people of certain wards the right to decide by vote whether or not license to sell liquor shall be granted therein.

## BREVITIES.

....The Beaver Falls Chinese buried one of their number on Saturday, the second who has died since their arrival.

....The extensive and wide-spread reputation of the Weekly Gazette may well be regarded as an evidence of its excellence as a journal. Specimen copies sent free.

....The residence of Mr. Fleming Orr, at Tourtellotville, was slightly damaged by fire on Thursday morning. The flames were put out by a few buckets of water, before the arrival of the East End Fire Department.

....The Freeport *New Era* says: Mrs. J. J. Leasure, of Natrona, was severely burnt by her clothes taking fire at the kitchen stove; her clothes were nearly burnt off her. The timely assistance of Mrs. Acre saved her life; she having enrapped her with a woolen shawl. She is now able to be around.

....On Tuesday a vote for and against license was taken in Fallston borough, Beaver county, which resulted as follows: For license, 16; against license, 55. At a previous trial Fallston gave a majority in favor of license, and the result on Tuesday shows a marked change in the opinion of the people.

....A man who stole a ride on the Pennsylvania Railroad from this city to Harrisburg, has been sent up for vagrancy by the authorities of that place. He was put in a freight car which was locked in, his occupation was plumbing, and he was looking for work. It was stated he suffered very severely as he was locked in the car twenty-seven hours without food or drink.

....In the District Court Saturday James Smith presented a petition asking for a writ of *habeas corpus* to compel Margaret Smith to produce in court Emma and Annie Smith, aged respectively nine and five years, both being children of the petitioner, on the allegation that they have been taken from his control and custody by Margaret Smith and detained by her for no criminal offense. The writ was granted and made returnable on Saturday, March 22, at ten o'clock.

....It is about time the story concerning a girl dying from tight lacing was discontinued. We have observed it in nearly all our exchanges, and in every instance the advice is given, gratis, that "these corsets should be done away with; that girls can't live without being squeezed" we suppose men could be found who would sacrifice themselves. We would rather devote three hours a day, without a cent of pay, as a brevet corset, than see our girls dying off in that style. Office hours almost any time."

....An operation was recently performed on two men at the St. Francis Hospital who had been troubled with cataract. For the past six years they had been gradually growing blind, each of them in both eyes, and for several months they were unable to see at all. The operation was confined to a single eye of each, and to all appearances it was a success. The patients are not allowed access to much light, and their eyesight has so far improved that they are now able to distinguish objects with but slight pain. It is expected that in the course of a week each of the patients will be ready for an operation on the remaining eye. The attending physicians performed the operation.

A new well on the J. B. Campbell farm, near Karns City, began flowing on Tuesday, and is reported doing about two hundred and fifty barrels. It is owned by Tack, Moorehead & Co. "Let us have"—five dollar oil.

## THE COURTS.

### Saturday's Proceedings.

CRIMINAL COURT—JUDGE STRERETT.

This was sentence day in this Court, and the following persons were disposed of:

Patrick J. May who plead guilty to the larceny of fifteen pounds of beef from the shop of George F. Smith, was sentenced to a fine of six cents and to undergo an imprisonment in the county jail for the period of sixty days.

Henry How, having been found guilty of the charge of fornication and bastardy, preferred against him by Bridget Meelia, was sentenced to pay the cost and a fine of thirty dollars to the Guardians of the Poor, of this city, the sum of twenty dollars to the prosecutrix, and the further sum of twenty dollars to the prosecutrix for maintenance, the sum of six dollars per month for the support of the child until it reached the age of five years, and to give bail in the sum of six hundred dollars to comply with the order of the Court.

J. L. Giles, who plead guilty to the larceny of ten pounds of sugar and fourteen cans of oysters, charged against him by James W. Love, was sentenced to pay a fine of six cents and costs of prosecution, and to be imprisoned in the Work House for two years.

John Fool, having plead guilty to having received said stolen goods, was sentenced to pay a fine of six cents and costs, and to undergo an imprisonment in the Work House for one year.

Martin Ruff, convicted Friday of the larceny of chickens, preferred against him by John N. Foerger, was sentenced to pay a fine of six cents and costs and to be sent to the Work House and kept there for one year until he arrives at the age of twenty-one years.

William Lease, found guilty of larceny by bailee of a watch belonging to Isabella Harkeney, was sentenced to a fine of six cents, and to an imprisonment in the Work House for two years.

Robert Gulniff, convicted of assault and battery on the body of Ferdinand Smith, was sentenced to pay a fine of five dollars and cost.

John H. Conovan, James Conovan and James Kindley, found guilty of assault and battery, were sentenced to a fine of five dollars and costs.

Christina Baker, convicted of assault and battery, was sentenced to a fine of five dollars and costs.

## THE COLONIZATION SCHEME.

### Another Meeting of the "Go West" Soldiers—A Constitution Adopted.

An adjourned meeting of the soldiers who are contemplating founding a western colony was held last evening in the reception room, City Building, Colonel John Snodgrass in the chair. The minutes of the preceding meeting were read by Joseph S. Watts, Esq., Secretary, and approved.

Mr. H. P. Callow, chairman of the Committee on Constitution, submitted a constitution which he moved to refer to another committee of five, to report in two weeks. Mr. Callow then read the constitution section by section, and after consideration than had been given, so far, to this constitution. The colony was not going west next week, nor in two weeks. He didn't think they would go in less than a year. And in organizing families are rendered homeless. The loss is over $200,000. The State Legislature is taking steps towards aiding the sufferers. The citizens are also coming to their assistance.

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## Conference of the M. E. Church South—Dr. Huston Expelled.

Baltimore, March 14.—At the Annual Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, this morning, the Committee for the trial of the case of Rev. Huston on a charge of immorality reported, convicting the accused and expelling him from the Church.

The General Conference of the Church, to which an appeal will probably be taken by the counsel of Huston, does not meet until May, 1874. Dr. Huston has been divorced during the session of the Conference, nor before the Committee. His parishment as deacon in the Church was handed in to the Conference this morning.

# POLITICAL.

## New Hampshire Election Returns

Concord, N. H., March 14.—The return of the vote from the last town in the second Congressional district increases Pike's majority to 19. The returns that come in on the vote for Governor show a much larger scattering vote than has been reported. The election is close, and the choice by the people is considered doubtful.

## Supreme Court Decision on the Local Option Law.

Philadelphia, March 17.—The Supreme Court to-day decided in favor of the constitutionality of the Local Option law of the State, giving the people of certain wards the right to decide by vote whether or not license to sell liquor shall be granted therein.

## BREVITIES.

....The Beaver Falls Chinese buried one of their number on Saturday, the second who has died since their arrival.

....The extensive and wide-spread reputation of the Weekly Gazette may well be regarded as an evidence of its excellence as a journal. Specimen copies sent free.

....The residence of Mr. Fleming Orr, at Tourtellotville, was slightly damaged by fire on Thursday morning. The flames were put out by a few buckets of water, before the arrival of the East End Fire Department.

....The Freeport *New Era* says: Mrs. J. J. Leasure, of Natrona, was severely burnt by her clothes taking fire at the kitchen stove; her clothes were nearly burnt off her. The timely assistance of Mrs. Acre saved her life; she having enrapped her with a woolen shawl. She is now able to be around.

....On Tuesday a vote for and against license was taken in Fallston borough, Beaver county, which resulted as follows: For license, 16; against license, 55. At a previous trial Fallston gave a majority in favor of license, and the result on Tuesday shows a marked change in the opinion of the people.

....A man who stole a ride on the Pennsylvania Railroad from this city to Harrisburg, has been sent up for vagrancy by the authorities of that place. He was put in a freight car which was locked in, his occupation was plumbing, and he was looking for work. It was stated he suffered very severely as he was locked in the car twenty-seven hours without food or drink.

....In the District Court Saturday James Smith presented a petition asking for a writ of *habeas corpus* to compel Margaret Smith to produce in court Emma and Annie Smith, aged respectively nine and five years, both being children of the petitioner, on the allegation that they have been taken from his control and custody by Margaret Smith and detained by her for no criminal offense. The writ was granted and made returnable on Saturday, March 22, at ten o'clock.

....It is about time the story concerning a girl dying from tight lacing was discontinued. We have observed it in nearly all our exchanges, and in every instance the advice is given, gratis, that "these corsets should be done away with; that girls can't live without being squeezed" we suppose men could be found who would sacrifice themselves. We would rather devote three hours a day, without a cent of pay, as a brevet corset, than see our girls dying off in that style. Office hours almost any time."

....An operation was recently performed on two men at the St. Francis Hospital who had been troubled with cataract. For the past six years they had been gradually growing blind, each of them in both eyes, and for several months they were unable to see at all. The operation was confined to a single eye of each, and to all appearances it was a success. The patients are not allowed access to much light, and their eyesight has so far improved that they are now able to distinguish objects with but slight pain. It is expected that in the course of a week each of the patients will be ready for an operation on the remaining eye. The attending physicians performed the operation.

A new well on the J. B. Campbell farm, near Karns City, began flowing on Tuesday, and is reported doing about two hundred and fifty barrels. It is owned by Tack, Moorehead & Co. "Let us have"—five dollar oil.

## SAD RESULT OF AN ACCIDENT.

### A Young Man Becomes a Raving Maniac.

On Monday a young man named William Weldner, employed as a brakeman on the Connellsville Railroad, was hurt about the head by falling off a car, and it was thought at the time that he was not seriously injured. He was, however, carried to his boarding house on Sandusky, near Lacock street, Allegheny, where he received all proper attention, and it was thought, progressing finely. Yesterday he got up, and startled his room-mate by asking him for a knife. The room-mate asked him for what purpose, when he replied, to cut his throat. It is needless to say the knife was not handed him. In revenge, he started and commenced to bump his head against the wall. In this attempt he succeeded no better. He then took a chair and demolished it over his head. Officers Jones and Siltenburg were called in, as all efforts to calm him proved futile, he having become a raving maniac. They, with great difficulty, succeeded in carrying him to the lock-up, where he was placed in a cell. He will undoubtedly have to be sent to some asylum.

### A Remarkable Invention.

One of the most important improvements ever perfected in musical instruments has lately been introduced by Geo. Woods & Co. in their improved Parlor Organs. It consists of a piano of exquisite quality of tone which will never require tuning. The instrument

# HOME NEWS,

### A "Straw."

A straw vote was taken on License by the clerks in the Transfer Station of Clarke & Co., yesterday, which stood

For License.....11
Against do.....38

### Stock Sales.

The following stocks were sold last evening by A. McIlwaine, Auctioneer, at his stock sales rooms, 106 Smithfield street:

| | |
|---|---|
| Citizens National Bank | $71 00 |
| Bank of Pittsburgh | 72 50 |
| Masonic Savings Bank | 63 00 |
| Mechanics National Bank | 91 50 |
| Monongahela Suspension Bridge | 35 00 |
| Monongahela Insurance Co | 38 50 |
| Pacific and Atlantic Telegraph Co | 7 50 |
| Merchants National Telegraph Co | 10 00 |
| American Merchants Union Express Co | 60 00 |
| Somerset and Mineral Point R. R. Co | 10 00 |

### Overseers for next Friday.

Yesterday morning the matter of the appointment of overseers for the vote next Friday came up in the Court of Common Pleas. Mr. W. D. Moore made a motion for the dismissal of the petition on the ground that the question was not political. Mr. Jennings for the Temperance men opposed the motion, but as neither side was ready for the argument it was postponed until this afternoon at three o'clock when the lists of names will be read and the question decided by the court.

### A Supposed Burglar Captured.

Last night, about half past ten o'clock, Lieut. Charles Harris and officer Cochran arrested a man who gave his name as James Brown, whom they found drunk and disorderly at Saw Mill Run, fourth Side. When brought to the lock-up and searched, some very suspicious articles were found in his possession, which indicated that he was burglariously inclined. In his pocket was found a bunch of skeleton keys, while his valise contained a "jimmy," about a pound of powder, two candles, a quantity of fuse, and a pair of new boots. He was placed in the lock-up for a hearing this morning.

### Local Option.

Yesterday evening, a public meeting in support of local prohibition was held in Asbury M. E. church, Fifth avenue. Mr. Jacob Walters occupied the chair, and introduced Mr. J. A. Mowatt to the meeting. Mr. Mowatt addressed the audience over an hour and a half, dealing chiefly with the objections raised to local option and a leading article in that morning's *Dispatch*. By illustrations and humorously told anecdotes, the speaker kept his hearers in roars of laughter at every hit he made at the *Dispatch's* ridiculous logic. He earnestly appealed to all to vote "No License" next Friday. A vote of thanks having been passed to Mr. Mowatt, the meeting adjourned.

### Temperance Meeting in the Eleventh Ward.

A very large number of opponents of license assembled in the Eleventh ward school house last evening. Dr. McCandless was called the chair, and a long list of Vice Presidents were announced. Rev. Rutledge led in prayer, after which, addresses were made by Revs. Colhouer, Phipps, Rutledge and Dr. McCandless. A series of resolutions was adopted, protesting against the liquor traffic and demanding the right to use all lawful means to promote the best interests of society by shielding the young from its influence, and placing themselves true to their whole influence against the granting of license.

### A Policeman in Trouble.

At the Mayor's early court yesterday morning, a man named James Farrell, charged with disorderly conduct, was brought up for a hearing. A bloody head and face cut by deep gashes, indicated that he had been roughly handled. The Lieutenant under whom officer Fewer serves, claimed to the Mayor that the officer was under the influence of liquor at the time of the arrest, and the evidence of his inexcusable conduct being strong, Mayor Blackmore at once dismissed him from the police force, and discharged the prisoner. Farrell promptly entered a charge before Alderman McMasters and made information against Fewer for aggravated assault and battery. A warrant was issued.

### Visitors from the Oil Regions.

On last Saturday, two well dressed "oiled boats," who gave their names as Cain and Hill, from the Oil regions, stopped at the boarding house of Mrs. Stenerode, No. 46 Liberty street. On Monday morning they suddenly disappeared without consulting the landlady with reference to their "little bill." Simultaneously with their departure certain articles, consisting of a suit of clothes, a gold breastpin, a pair of sleeve-buttons, and a pair of boots, valued in all at about seventy dollars, belonging to a boarder named John McKee, were missed. Detective Mosmer was informed of the affair and succeeded in recovering, at different pawn-shops, all the goods, with the exception of the pants and boots. The detective made a diligent search for the thieves but without success, and it is supposed that they have gone to the "oil regions" or some other regions.

### ACCIDENT NEAR ALTOONA.

#### A Train of Cars and a Mile of Road Burned.

A serious accident and a destructive conflagration occurred about one o'clock yesterday morning about three miles east of Altoona. An oil train consisting of some sixteen cars was going east, when a coupling broke, causing two cars to come together, an explosion being the result. The train and locomotive in an instant were wrapped in flames, the oil running along the track setting the ties on fire. The heat was most intense, the rails for over a mile be warped, and the ties for the same distance consumed. An unknown man perished in the flames; his remains were recovered almost unrecognizable. A large force of men were put to work as soon as the fire was extinguished, and traffic was only delayed a few hours.

### THAT SNEAK THIEF.

#### Hearing in the Case of Allen G. Dunn Yesterday.

Yesterday afternoon Allen G. Dunn, the sneak thief, had a hearing before Mayor Blackmore. Prof. J. M. Dunn, Mr. E. W. McCutcheon and Alex. M. King appeared and fully identified their property. Messrs. Levy and Israel De Roy swore positively to his identity. During the hearing Dunn toyed nervously with his mustache and seemed to take the matter in the light of injured innocence. He made a very thin statement to the Mayor, acknowledging he pawned the coats, but denied having stolen them or know they were stolen. He says the fact of certain articles being found in his possession was a mistake. He was held in five hundred dollars bail to court, making fifteen hundred dollars in all, as three informations have been made against him.

### COAL SHIPMENTS.

The following are the tows ready to depart on the present rise:

FOR LOUISVILLE.

| | Boats. | Barges. | Bush. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Tom Dodsworth | 7 | 4 | 190,000 |
| Bona | 5 | 6 | 293,000 |
| Keystone | 3 | 2 | 90,000 |
| Mary Ann | 6 | 1 f.b. | 140,000 |
| Tom Ellis | 5 | 6 | |
| Tom Rees No. 2 | 4 | 6 | |
| Ella | 3 | 1 f.b. | 115,000 |
| Evan Williams | 3 | 2 | 95,000 |
| Tiger | 3 | 2 | 96,000 |
| Charley Brown | 5 | 3 f.b. | 180,000 |
| A. J. Baker | 6 | 1 f.b. | 130,000 |

FOR CINCINNATI.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| J. F Dravo | 6 | 65,000 |
| | 2 coke. | 40,000 |
| | 2 flats. | 10,000 |
| Baltic | 12 | 188,000 |

### THE FRANKLIN TRAGEDY.

#### The Funeral of the Deceased—The Coroner's Inquest—The Losses, etc.

Yesterday's Titusville *Herald* says: The funeral of the late Thomas F. Anderson took place on Sunday afternoon from his residence on Buffalo street. The ceremonies were conducted by the Rev. S. J. M. Eaton, Presbyterian minister, and were very impressive. About one thousand persons accompanied the remains to the new cemetery where they were interred.

The Coroner's Jury were in secret session all day yesterday and the evidence will not be given to the public until after the verdict is rendered, which may not be for several days to come. The Government official is expected from Washington on every train to examine the mutilated bonds, a large amount of which will probably be made good. The special deposits were all numbered on the certificates issued by the bank, so that their identification will be less difficult than was at first supposed. The amount of currency destroyed will not, it is thought, exceed three thousand dollars. The greatest difficulty will be found in taking account of the leaves torn from the ledger; this, however, may be accomplished by the book of original entries, and may occupy a week or ten days in their examination. The deceased leaves real and personal property to the amount of about $20,000, independent of the property of his wife.

### ALDERMAN STRAIN'S CASE.

#### Another Hearing Before Alderman Logan —No Evidence of Perjury Produced— The Gentleman Honorably Discharged.

The case of Alderman Strain, charged before Alderman Logan with perjury, came up for a re-hearing last evening, upon the request of Mr. Strain, that gentleman showing that on the evening of Friday last, he was out of town on urgent business, and consequently could not be present at the hearing. Upon this showing the case was reopened, and Mr. Strain produced evidence which conclusively showed that the charges made against him had no foundation in fact.

William Pollitt and David Jones, who were before Alderman Strain on the charge of larceny last year, and who, it was stated by Frank J. McGuire in his information, as having paid the costs, which were afterwards collected from the Commonwealth, conclusively swore that they paid no costs, as the Squire told them it would be collected from the Commonwealth. John Coyle, Esq., their counsel in the case, also testified to the same fact, and that so far as he knew no costs had been paid to Alderman Strain in these cases. William Owens, Jr., Esq., stated that he was counsel in the case of Porter Bussey, before Alderman Strain, and had no knowledge of any costs being paid, and thought it was due to the Alderman to make this statement publicly.

The prosecution produced no evidence on their side. The testimony for the defence showing that the case had no foundation in fact, Alderman Strain was honorably discharged, the prosecutor to pay costs.

# LOCAL OPTION SUSTAINED.

## The Law Declared Constitutional by the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania.

### Opinion Delivered in the Test Case in Philadelphia.

On Monday morning, in the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, now in session in Philadelphia, Justice Agnew delivered the opinion of the majority of the Court, sustaining the constitutionality of the Act of Assembly of May 3d, 1871, submitting to the people of the Twenty-second Ward the question of license or no license. The opinion in full is below. Justices Read and Sharswood dissented, and the former read an opinion expressing his individual views.

Commonwealth ex relatione Robert McClain vs. Thos. M. Locke et al. Mandamus. Judgment for respondents on demurrer.

Appeal of Thomas M. Locke et al., Commissioners, and Peter A. B. Widener, Treasurer of Philadelphia, from interlocutory decree of the Court of Common Pleas of Philadelphia, granting injunction.

THE QUESTION OF DELEGATED POWER.

Opinion of the Court, by Agnew J.

That a power conferred upon an agent because of his fitness and the confidence reposed in him cannot be delegated by him to another is a general and admitted rule. Legislators stand in this relation to the people whom they represent. Hence it is a cardinal principle of representative government that the Legislature cannot delegate the power to make laws to any other body or authority. The true question in this case is, whether the act of May 3, 1871 (P. L., p. 522), "to allow the voters of the Twenty-second Ward of the city of Philadelphia to vote on the question of granting license to sell intoxicating liquors," is a delegation of *legislative* power. This must be determined by an analysis of the provisions of the act itself, and depends not upon the numerical order of the selections, but upon the nature of the legislative determination when the act left the hands of the the Assembly. Whatever the Legislature then determined to be *is law*, for so much was then a fixed and absolute resolve. What did the Legislature then determine absolutely? It enacted in the fifth section that any person who shall hereafter be convicted of selling or offering for sale, in the Twenty-second ward of the city of Philadelphia, any intoxicating liquors—spirituous, vinous, malt, or other intoxicating liquors—without a license, *shall* be sentenced to pay a fine of fifty dollars," etc. The provisions of the first, second and third sections are equally imperative and absolute, and may be summed up in a few words, viz: That a special election *shall* be held in the Twenty-second ward at the next annual municipal election, and every third year thereafter; that the constable of the ward *shall* give a certain notice of such special election, which time the question of license or no license *will* be submitted to the voters of this ward; that the election *shall* be held by the same officers, in the same manner, and under the same penalties prescribed by the general election laws, and the returns of the election made in a similar manner. The language is imperative and the law was absolute in all these respects when the act was approved by the Governor. We come then to the fourth section, which provides that in ascertaining the returns of election, it shall appear that there is a majority against license, *it shall not be lawful* for any license to issue for the sale of spirituous and other liquors in said ward, at any time thereafter, until at an election, as above provided, a majority of the voters of said ward, shall vote in favor of a license.

What did the Legislature, in this section, submit to the people, and what did they not submit? This is quite as clear as any part of the act. Each elector is to vote a ticket *for* license or *against* license. He is allowed by the law to say, "I am for the granting of licenses," or "I am against the issuing of licenses," and thus to express his judgment or opinion. But this is all he was permitted by the law to do. He declared no consequence, and prescribed no rule resulting from his opinion. Whether the majority of the votes declare a consequence. The return of a majority is but a mere numerical preponderance of votes, and expresses only the opinion of the greater number of electors upon the expediency of the license question in the ward. When this is certified by the return, the Legislature, not the voters, declare "it shall (or it shall not) be lawful for any license to be issued for the sale of spirituous liquors.

AN EXPRESSION OF PUBLIC SENTIMENT.

Thus it is perfectly manifest this law was not made, pronounced or ratified by the people, and the majority vote is but an ascertainment of the public sentiment—the expression of a general opinion, which, as a fact, the Legislature have made the contingency on which the law shall operate. When the law came from the halls of legislation, it came a perfect law, mandatory in all its parts, prohibiting in this Ward the sale of intoxicating liquors without license; commanding an election to be held every third year to ascertain the expediency of issuing licenses, and when the fact of expediency or inexpediency shall have been returned, commanding that license shall issue or shall not issue. Then what did the vote decide? Clearly not that the act should become a law or not be, for the law already existed. Indeed, it was not delegated to the people to *decide* anything. They simply declared their views or wishes, and when they did so, it was the fiat of the law, not their vote, which commanded license to be issued or not to be issued.

Now in what respect does a vote upon license or no license, in a particular ward or township, differ from a vote whether a new township shall be continued or annulled; or from a vote to determine whether a seat of justice shall be continued where it is or be removed to another place; or from a vote for or against a subscription by a city to the stock of a railroad company; or from the vote of the people of a district for or against a consolidation of it with a city? Yet in all these instances, (to which reference will be made hereafter), it has been decided that the determination of these questions by a vote of the people interested in the matter, and the enactment of law dependent on the result of this vote, are not a delegation of the law-making power to the people, but a submission only of the expediency of the proposed measure. This is simple common sense, for in none of the instances did the Legislature commit to the people the making of the law, but merely the province of determining the fact important to wise and judicious legislation—something upon which the Legislature deemed it proper its own act should wait, and then should operate accordingly. The wit of man cannot draw a well grounded distinction between the result of a vote upon license in a township, and the result of a vote upon the existence of a township, or the removal of a court house, or a subscription to stock, or the consolidation of an outlying district with a city.

In the fifth section of the act of 1871 is given to the people a *fact*, not a mere *invitation*, needing no ratification, no popular breath to give it vitality. The law is simply contingent upon the determination of the fact whether licenses are needed, or are desired in this ward. And why shall not the Legislature take the sense of the people? Is it not the right of the Legislature to seek information of the condition of a locality, or of the public sentiment there? The Constitution grants the power to legislate, but it does not confer knowledge. The very trust implies that the power should be exercised wisely and judiciously. After all the ascertainment of local circumstances just subjects of inquiry? A judicious exercise of power in one place may not be so in another. Public sentiment or local condition may make the unwise, inapt, or inoperative in some places, and otherwise elsewhere. Instead of being contrary to, it is consistent with the genius of our free institutions to take the public sense in many instances, that that legislature may faithfully represent the people, and promote their welfare and good. When this is certified by the return, the Legislature, not the voters, declare "it shall (or it shall not) be lawful for any license to be issued for the sale of spirituous liquors.

DIFFERENCE BETWEEN LAWS AND GRANTS.

I have not thought it useful or necessary to notice the supposed distinction between acts of the Legislature as *laws* and as *grants of sovereign* prerogative, for the plain reason, that becoming by analysis of the act itself, and by abundant precedents shown, that it is a *law* in its nature and mandatory character, the distinction has no place or application. If it were useful it might not be difficult to show that in our form of government, all grants of royal prerogative or of franchises are the product of the exercise of the legislative power only, and by the terms of the constitution, in the 1st section of the 1st article, must pass by the grant of the legislative power thereto, or not at all. The Legislature cannot delegate the power of passing laws relating to these subjects, more than they can delegate the power to legislate on other subjects.

Nor have I thought it necessary to refer to the decisions in other States, for the plain reason, also that our own decisions, since Parker vs. Commonwealth, rule the case; while that case was the forerunner of the decisions in all the other States (except Delaware), and with its fall they have lost their chief prop and support.

Decree affirmed and special injunction ordered to remain.

### Amusements.

PITTSBURGH OPERA HOUSE.—The "Black Crook" drew another full house last evening. The play and its attendant specialities proving a strong attraction. To-day, at two o'clock, there will be an extra matinee at this house, when all the attractions will be produced.

LIBRARY HALL.—The attractive performance of the Carncross and Dixey Minstrels was, last evening, despite the disagreeable weather, a sufficient inducement to fill this beautiful hall. The merits of this troupe are too well known by the Pittsburgh public to need any comment from us. The troupe is worthy the patronage bestowed upon it, and Manager Beamer deserves credit for his enterprise. On Friday evening Mr. Dixey will be the recipient of a benefit. Seats for the evening performances can be secured at Kleber's Music Store during the day.

OLE BULL.—On the evenings of Wednesday, April 2d and 4th, Ole Bull, assisted by first class artists, will give two grand concerts at Library Hall.

THE THOMAS COMBINATION.—The Theodore Thomas Orchestra, Rubenstein and Wieniawski, will give two grand concerts next week at Library Hall on Tuesday and Wednesday evenings. The sale of seats commences this morning at Kleber's music store at nine o'clock. Go early, for the rush will be great.

AIMS' AMERICAN THEATRE.—The Zig Zags created a decided sensation last evening in their comicalities and eccentricities. The Garnellas in their various gymnastic feats and the other artists aided to promote a programme, every part of which was thoroughly enjoyed by the large audience present. Matinee this afternoon.

TRIMBLES VARIETIES.—This house gave the usual attractive programme last evening with many choice novelties. The house was well filled in every part and everything was well received. To-day, the regular Wednesday matinee.

**Arizona Diamonds**, set in solid gold, sold only at 38 Fifth Avenue.

## THE COURTS.

### Yesterday's Proceedings.

CRIMINAL COURT—JUDGE STERRETT.

James Smith, charged on oath of Mary Rodgers, with assault and battery with intent to commit a rape, and also with simple assault and battery, was acquitted of both charges, the costs to be divided equally between the prosecutrix and defendant.

Henry Taylor was convicted of the larceny of a silver watch from his brother.

In the case of the Commonwealth vs. Isaac Coles, charged with the larceny of twenty eight yards of three-ply carpet, valued at one dollar and seventy-five cents per yard, twenty-eight and one-half yards ingrain carpet, valued at one dollar and twenty-five cents per yard, two Brussels rugs, each of the value of six dollars, and one drugget square, valued at sixteen dollars, the property of Henry McCallum, and also with receiving stolen goods, the defendant having plead guilty as to the second count, that of receiving stolen goods; a *nolle prosequi* was allowed, on motion of the District Attorney, as to the first count.

The jury is out in the case of the Commonwealth vs. Gotlieb Gross, charged on oath of T. Morgan with felonious assault and battery.

In the case of the Commonwealth vs. William Laughlin, charged with committing an arsault and battery on James M. Lewis, the jury returned a verdict of not guilty.

*Trial List for To-day.*

Commonwealth vs.

| | |
|---|---|
| Levi Wolf, | Jacob Huber, et al., |
| Joseph McKee, et al., | Harry Redpath, |
| Moses Myers, | E. J. Quxell, |
| William Lutz, et al., | Richard E. Pomeroy, |
| Clemuel Lentz, | Hanora Foley, |
| John Lane, | Timothy McInery, |
| John Moran, | James Diven, |
| James McClaren, | Geo. Vallman, |
| Patrick O'Connell, et al., | Geo. Regelman, |
| Henry Butler, | Theophilus Morgan, |

COMMON PLEAS.—JUDGES STOWE AND COLLIER.

A verdict for plaintiff was rendered for $178.08, in the case of Albert Graebling vs. Elizabeth Thompson, being an action on a promissory note.

In the case of the Union Iron Mills vs. S. R. Dickson, being an action on a book account, a verdict for plaintiff was rendered for $4,294 12.

The jury returned a verdict for $104.76 for plaintiff in the case of Stephen Lawson vs. Thomas Fawcett, which was an action to recover for coal sold and delivered.

In the case of James Dunn vs. the canal boat Frank Spearman, and James Meloran, master and owner, being an action to recover wages alleged to be due, a verdict was given for plaintiff for $121.33.

A verdict for defendent was returned in the case of James Bown, assignee of Lincoln & Cherry, vs. E. DeRoy, being an action to recover for work done.

John Allebrand vs. David Clark, action to recover the value of a cow sold. Jury out.

*Trial List for To-day.*

173. Buren vs. Reed, et. al.
191. McIntyre & Frickley vs. Flood, et. al.
201. American Steel Co. vs. Faber,
202. Taylor, et. al. vs. Frazier,
4. Mogovern vs. the City Bank,
4. Fawcett, et. al. vs. Brown, et. al.
6. Smith, et. al. vs. Haigh,
16. McDonough vs. Lyke, et. al.
19. Seaman vs. same,
20. Flaherty vs. same,
21. Griffin vs. same,
22. Walters vs. same.

DISTRICT COURT—JUDGES HAMPTON AND KIRKPATRICK.

In the case of Alex. Herron vs. McCallin Brothers, action on a book account and reported yesterday, the jury is out.

The case of James H Hays et al., vs. Thomas W. Briggs engages the attention of Judge Kirkpatrick.

Counsel for plaintiff in the case of Loeffler vs. the Woods Run Savings Fund Association, made a motion for a new trial and filed reasons in support of the motion. The case was tried last week before Judge Hampton, and a verdict returned for defendant. It was an action brought to recover dama ges for injury to property caused by negligence, as was alleged, of the defendants.

*Trial List for To-day.*

37. McCrea et al. vs. Steamer "Park Painter."
146. Coffin vs. Atkinson & Haigh.
93. Bryar vs. Blondin, et al.
105. Peters vs. Watson.
111. Adler & Co. vs. Jacobs.
117. Brown, Jr. & Co. vs. Keating, et ux.
120. Middleton vs. Beardall, et al.
127. Johnston for use, vs. McKinny & Son.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT—JUDGE M'CANDLESS.

Wm. C. Robertson, of this city, filed a petition asking that W. H. Cluley of this city be declared a bankrupt. The petitioner in bankruptcy alleged was that Cluley had departed from the State, with the intention of defrauding his creditors. The usual order was made.

In the case of the U. S. vs. Griffin, Brown, et. al., on motion of E. A. Collins, Esq., the Stay of exemption claimed by John N. Brown, was ordered to be paid to him out of the money made by the Marshal.

Rule was granted on J. A. McDowell & Co., of Beaver county, to show why the jury fee illegally ordered on the 15th inst. should not be revoked and an adjudication made for want of a sufficient answer to the petition in bankruptcy of French & Co.

On motion of A. A. Adams, Esq., T. M. Alexander, of Clearfield county, was adjudged a bankrupt, upon petition of Mosley, Metzgar & Co., of Philadelphia. The matter was referred to Register Woodruff.

Rule nisi, Esq., on behalf of Messrs. Evans, Dallas & Gilmore, filed an intervening libel in the case of M. Merrington vs. the steamer Petrolia.


### The Fragrant Odors

From one of those delicious Havana's for sale only at S. A. Barr's 132 Smithfield street, can only be appreciated to their largest extent by a smoker who has elsewhere had inferior articles palmed off upon him. Mr. Barr keeps a full stock of the best brands of tobacco, snuff and cigars, for wholesale or retail purchasers, together with pipes, pauches, meerschaums, cigar holders, cigar cases, tobacco boxes, plain and fancy, and a hundred novelties incidental to the smoker's outfit. 132 Smithfield street is his number.

### Workingmen!

Your wives are poor and suffering, while the wives of the tavernkeeper are rolling in luxury. Your children are uneclothed, while their children are well clothed. W. K.

### The Following Machines

taken in exchange for the Improved Singer, will sold cheap at No. 10 Sixth street:

1 New Howe.
1 New Wheeler & Wilson.
1 New Florence.

Numerous old machines of every style, in good working order, will be sold for from $5 to $25.

R. STRAW & Co.,
No. 19 Sixth street.

### A Vote Against License

will reduce taxation, will help workingmen to save money and buy homes, will change 900 dram shops into dwellings and stores, will compel republicans to become useful citizens, will give safety to life and property, will make happy homes, will remove temptation from our young men, and cause general happiness and prosperity. W. K.

### Library Suites.

Some of the prettiest styles in library furniture that have ever been opened hereabouts, are now on exhibition at the assortment of that class of furniture at the Allegheny Furniture House of J. N. Dryden & Co., No. 181 Federal street Allegheny.

**Trustees**, capitalists and others desiring to make safe, reliable and profitable investments, are invited to call on Luther S. Kaufman, Stock and Note Broker, 116 Smithfield street. A choice lot of municipal bonds for sale at rates which will pay the investor 10 to 12 per cent. per annum. Full information given on application.

### Coopers:

Vote against license, and prevent the Work House from being supplied with barrel-makers. The granting of license will increase the barrel business in the Work House. No license will increase the demand for flour barrels. W. K.

### Dressing Cases.

Handsome dressing cases in suites or the single case, of any desired material at J. N. Dryden & Co.'s, 181 Federal street, Allegheny.

**The Weed Sewing Machines** offer every reasonable inducement to purchasers, capacity, durability, ease of management, &c., and are sold on such easy terms that any one can easily pay for one. Call and see them. 116 Market street.

### A Vote for License

will increase taxes, will cost us $556,000 more than we received for license, will enable rumsellers to live better than workingmen, will fill our jails, work-houses and penitentiaries. Will you vote for this? W. K.

### How to be Beautiful.

A work-worn, care-worn face, a beading back and failing health, may be renewed "like the eagles" (Milton) by a "Domestic" Sewing Machine. To be taken immediately, and paid for monthly, at 24 Sixth street, if the money isn't ready.

### Prayer

Is the only item of business omitted at the secret meetings of the Liquor League. We suggest that the meetings in the future be opened and closed by prayer, and thus get up to that "high plane." Chaplain Moore could officiate. W. K.

### Northern Pacific Railroad Bonds

and other marketable securities wanted in exchange for city and county bonds paying ten to twelve per cent. interest. Exchanges made on the most favorable terms. Full information furnished on application to Luther S. Kaufman, Stock and Bond Broker, 116 Smithfield street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

**Manufacturers** and others having commercial paper which they desire to have converted into money can have it done by calling on Luther S. Kauffman, Stock and Note Broker, 116 Smithfield street. All business done strictly on commission and properly attended to.

### The Decorated China Sets

at Messrs. Garber & Williams, No. 189 Liberty street, are among the most beautiful specimens of that character ever imported.

**A saving** of twenty-five per cent. to all purchasers draws large crowds to Macrum & Carlisle's great closing sale. Their customers are quite enthusiastic over the great bargains.

### Suites for the Drawing Room.

A superior assortment of new styles of drawing room furniture; some new novelties, and beautiful designs at J. N. Dryden & Co.'s, 181 Federal street Allegheny.

**All persons** desiring to buy or sell any bank, insurance, or other local stocks, will do well to call on Luther S. Kaufman, Stock and Note Broker, 116 Smithfield street. All orders promptly executed on commission.

**Domestic Jars** are the hardest, and domestic happiness is the purest. It is the mission of the "Domestic" Sewing Machine to upset one and to set up the other. Office 26 Sixth street.

**Twenty** cents returned on every dollar at McCrum & Carlisle's great sale.


## BREVITIES.

....Pittsburgh Letter List will be found on our second page.

....The Nunns inquest will be resumed tomorrow at the Coroner's office.

....Grand rally to-day in the Alliance headquarters by the Temperance men at 1 o'clock.

....Wm. Radcliffe was considerably bruised yesterday by being thrown out of a buggy in East Liberty.

....The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad will be held in this city to-day.

....Another delegation of Pittsburghers, who will urge the passage of the Charter, left for Harrisburg yesterday morning.

....The Cross Creek church, at Cross Creek, near Steubenville, was burned down last Sunday. The flames originated from sparks on the roof.

....Individuals who were in haste to lay aside winter clothing, overcoats, &c., are now themselves "laying aside," and applying patent medicines for the rheumatism.

....William H. Lingard did not play in Erie, in consequence of a slight unpleasantness between him and the lessees of the Opera House. William will sue for damages.

....A dispatch received at May Schomberg's European Steamship and Telegraph Offices announces that the steamer Niagara is safe, but has put back to Bergada for repairs.

....Mr. Geo. Bothwell lost his pocketbook yesterday afternoon in the Allegheny market. It contained two judgment notes for $1,100 and $1,500 and other valuable papers.

....Sixth street, between Penn street and the suspension bridge, was thrown open yesterday for the first time since last fall. The Allegheny Passenger Railway Company foots the bill.

....On monday morning, some time before daylight, Ross Stephens, of Steubenville, was terribly burned and his house very nearly destroyed by the exploding of a kerosene lamp.

....A frame building on Locust street, Allegheny, near Federal, occupied by a barber shop and tobbacco store, was damaged by fire about eleven o'clock on Monday night, to the amount os fifty dollars.

....An exchange remarks: That Pittsburgh girl has sent back those two barges of coal, which her father gave her for a bridal present, and says she guesses she can make it hot enough for "hubby" without any outside help.

....Half a dozen small boys were before Deputy Mayor Neilie, of Allegheny, last evening, on a charge of throwing stones through the window of the Second U. P. Church, on Sandusky street. They were discharged, their papas paying costs and damages.

....The citizens of the Sixth ward meet this evening at the Ann street school house, to take into consideration the bill lately passed by the Legislature, legalizing the assessments for the sewers run and Ann street sewers. All the citizens of the ward are urged to attend.

....A young man of very respectable connections, who has been employed in a jewelry store of this city for several months, was arrested yesterday on a charge of having stolen from the store a garnet ring valued at eight dollars, and other jewelry. He was committed for a hearing.

....J. W. Grantham of Berrysville, Clark county Va., has written a letter to the Chief of Police of this city, asking him for information concerning his brother who is missing some two weeks. He was to have come to Pittsburgh to buy jewelry for his store. It is supposed he was foully dealt with.

....The New York *Herald* makes the statement that Wm. H. Day, of Pittsburgh, will match Wm. Schaaf to row any man in America a three or five mile race for $1,000 a side, the contest to take place in June, near the above city. If Schaaf's backers fail to match him within two months, they will take him to England."

....On St. Patrick's evening the several soieties held balls at some of the numerous halls in this city. The most noticeable were those of the A. O. H Benevolent Association, at Lafayette Hall, the Emerald Club, at City Hall, and that of the Fenian Brotherhood, at Turner Hall. They were all well attended, and passed off with a satisfactory enjoyment to all.

....Arthur Butler, a boy nine years of age, was picked up in the streets, in Allegheny, on Sunday last, and as his parents could not be found he was taken charge of by officer Cornelius of the police force. He says that his father, Joseph Butler, a blacksmith, moved from Allegheny, across the river somewhere, but he doesn't know where. His parents can learn of the child by calling at the Allegheny Mayor's office.

....The borough election will be held at Rochester on Friday next. The following are the Republican candidates for the offices named: Burgess—Joseph R. Pendleton; Council—A. T. Shallenberger, C. H. Frank, and W. H. Marshall; Judge of Election—Gilbert Pendleton; Inspector—John McGown; Assessor—R. F. Mellvan; Ass't. Assessor—Jemuel Woodruff; Justice of the Peace—John Y. Marks; School Directors—O. R. Coe, M. L. Worstman, Constable—Hamilton Barnon; Auditor—H. J. Speyrer.

....Yesterday morning Wm. Prescott presented a petition in the District Court for a writ of habeus corpus against his wife Martha Ann Prescott and Samuel Gelson. The petitioner alleges that his wife recently deserted him, taking his son, four years of age and that although he has a comfortable home in Allegheny City, that his wife refuses to come back, and that she assisted by her brother Gelson restrain the child of of its liberty. A writ of habeus corpus was granted, returnable the 22nd inst., at ten o'clock.

### Letters Held for Postage.

—Wm. Linn, Pittsburgh, Pa., 2c; Mrs. Mary McDonnell, Johnstown, Pa., 3c; A. H. Vorris, Altoona, Pa., 3c.


### When Tavern-Keepers

get your money they kick you out into the street and gutter. You have a chance now. They have robbed you long enough. W. K.

### Hair Cloth Suites.

Messrs. J. N. Dryden & Co., the Allegheny furniture dealers, No. 181 Federal street, have a fine stock of new goods, of this class just manufactured for their spring trade. Prices reasonable.

**Owing** to the great rush in the afternoons at Macrum & Carlisle's great closing sale, they would respectfully ask all who could to come as early as possible in the mornings. However, the proprietors will do their best to have every customer properly served at all times.

**Four dollars** as good as five at Macrum & Carlisle's great closing sale.

### Direct Importations

from Europe, and special buyers there, enable Messrs. Garber & Williams, No. 189 Liberty street, to sell to the retail trade in china, glass and queensware, at especially reasonable rates.

**Why** invest money at six per cent., when investments can be had pay 10 to 12 per cent. per annum, which are just as safe and reliable? Investors will do well to examine the list of municipal bonds for sale by Luther S. Kauffman, Stock and Note Broker, 116 Smithfield street.

### Ladies!

Come by all means to the polls on Friday, and help gain the glorious victory. Come and get one look at the miserable, bloated creatures called saloon-keepers, who fatten off the blood, life, tears and death of the widow and the orphan. W. K.

### Turkish Suites.

A fine assortment of those elegant suites of furniture for the parlor and bed room, are now in stock at the Allegheny Furniture House of Messrs J. N. Dryden & Co., 181 Federal street, Allegheny.

**Have You Seen Them**—the new patterns in Queensware, China and Glassware, to be found at the Queensware Headquarters of Messrs. Garber & Williams, No. 189 Liberty street.

**The** balmy breath of spring ought to admonish the ladies that if they wish to be in accord with the season, they must at once repair to the emporium of fashion, Messrs. Rosenbaum & Fleishman's, No. 76 Market street, and get their spring supplies.

**Twenty-five per cent.** discount to all purchasers at Macrum & Carlisle's great closing sale. This is equivalent to a profit of 25 per cent

**Twenty** cents returned on every dollar at Macrum & Carlisle's great sale.

**Beautiful Porcelain** ware, for the household, in all styles and varieties of design at Messrs. Garber & Williams, 189 Liberty street.

### Parlor, Kitchen, and Office

Furniture of all styles and newest designs, in any desired material, and warranted to give reasonable wear and tear, at Messrs. J. N. Dryden & Co.'s, No. 181 Federal street Allegheny.

### Workingmen!

Vote against license, save your money, buy a home and live happy. W. K.

**Ribbons**, laces, and flowers, the freshest importations for the spring trade. Many novelties never before seen here. One of the finest assortments to be found anywhere at Rosenbaum & Fleishman's, No. 76 Market street.

**The best** assortment of china, glass and queensware, for wholesale or retail buyers, will be found at Garber & Williams', No. 189 Liberty street.

**The Great Closing Sale** at Macrum & Carlisle's has proved an immense success. Crowds of ladies throng the store from morning till night, and seem delighted with the elegant goods at such a large discount.

**Handsome articles** for presentation and for mantle ornaments, at Messrs. Garber & Williams', No. 182 Liberty street.

**Have** you seen the new styles in millinery goods? They can be had at Rosenbaum & Fleishman's, No. 76 Market street.

**Country merchants** who deal in china, glass and queensware will find special advantages in making their purchases of Messrs. Garber & Williams, No. 189 Liberty street.

**China, Glass and Queensware**, new designs and richest styles at Messrs. Garber & Williams, No. 189 Liberty street.

### Banner Ward.

Make yours the banner ward by voting against license, and get the magnificent flag. W. K.

**The latest** fashions for spring, in ladies wear, at the store of Messrs. Rosenbaum & Fleishman's, No. 76 Market street.

**The first** purchasers will get the cream of the stock and save 25 per cent. profit, at Macrum & Carlisle's great closing out sale.


### ADDITIONAL MARKETS.

CHICAGO, March 18.—Cattle: receipts 2,100; market dull and unsettled, tending lower; a few lots medium to fair steers sold at $4.70@4.90; good to choice $5.25@5.50; scarcely anything doing in other grades; shipments 3,500. Hogs: receipts 11,000; market dull and lower under a heavy run and rat or poor quality of most offering; sales ranged at $4.60@5.25, with most good grades at $5.00@5.10; shipments 3,377.

## POLICE PARAGRAPHS.

### Brief Mention of Criminalities.

WM. POWERS, by Deputy Mayor Neilie, acting Mayor of Allegheny, was fined two dollars and costs, yesterday, for fast driving.

JAMES COOKERT, before Alderman O'Donnell is charged by James McGovern with having assaulted his son. Arrested and held for a hearing.

BEFORE Alderman O'Donnell John Low has preferred a charge against John Newell, alleging that he keeps a house for gambling purposes. Warrent issued.

OLIVIA DUNCAN, before Alderman McMasters, has made an information, charging John Jamison with a surety of the peace in making certain threats. A constable is searching for John.

J. W. GOLD has had an information preferred against him before Alderman O'Donnell, by Thomas O'Rourke who charges him with larceny as bailee in retaining certain property without warrant of law.

YESTERDAY morning, before Alderman Schaffor, of the South Side, a man named Lewis Verdune made oath charging his with disorderly conduct. He alleges that his wife is in the habit of getting drunk, and while in that deplorable condition acts in a grossly disorderly manner and abuses her family.

THE Mayor had sixty-five common cases before him for disposition at the early hearing yesterday morning. John Kelley and John McFarland, the former as a suspicious character and the latter for drunkenness and disorderly conduct, were committed to the Work House for thirty days each. Mary Barker was sent up for ninety days, and Rose Raney for sixty days.

## PERSONAL.

***Col. T. A. Scott and a number of prominent railroad men were the city a few hours yesterday.

***Robert Clugston, Esq., has been elected County Surveyor, under the new bill providing for the office, and specifically detaining its duties.

***General Negley is urging upon General Myer, Chief of the Signal Bureau, the importance of establishing water gauges and weather signals at Morgantown, Brownsville and Oil City.

## POLITICAL.

### Rhode Island Democratic State Convention.

PROVIDENCE, March 18.—At the Democratic State Convention to-day, the following nominations were made: For Governor, Charles R. Cutter; Lieutenant Governor